The Churchman.

The Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, M.A., Editor.] "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." [Vol. XXIV, No. 18.—Whole Number 1215.

JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1854. { At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public Worship is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In Trinity Church....................at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
St. Luke's Church.................. 8½ " 5 "
Church of the Nativity.............. 9 A. M.
Church of the Annunciation........... 8 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Church of the Holy Communion...... 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½.
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, 8½ A.M.
Church of the Transfiguration......½ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Church of the Holy Apostles........... 9 "
Church of the Holy Innocents.......... 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn.......... 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "
Grace Church Brooklyn Heights....... 9 A. M.
St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn,....... at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

2. Third Sunday after Trinity.
9. Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
16. Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
23. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
25. St. James the Apostle.
30. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

AUGUST.

6. Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
13. Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
20. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
24. St. Bartholomew the Apostle.
27. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Massachusetts.—A correspondent has our thanks for sending us the subjoined account of the Salisbury Mansion School, at Worcester:

"On the 25th of May, the new chapel and schoolroom of this Seminary for young Ladies under the charge of the Rev. N. T. Bent, was opened by appropriate services and by an address from the Rev. Dr. Clark of Christ church, Hartford. The evening service was read, and a few introductory remarks made by the Principal. The music was by the members of the school, who sang an orginal hymn, written for the occasion. The address was of a very high order, lucid, strong, interesting, and in parts very eloquent. It is a rare gift to be able to address successfully the young. It was done on this occasion, and the happiest influence was exerted. A great many striking suggestions were made to parents and teachers and a thoroughly Christian view of education presented. The hall thus set apart to its high and sacred uses, is a convenient and beautiful one and was tastefully decorated on this occasion. The pupils appeared for the first time in a very appropriate school dress, and we have never seen fifty young ladies together of more attractive and pleasing appearance.

"This school has been in existence about a year and a half and already ranks very high as a Seminary of the first order. For beauty of location, home-like and pleasant appointments, discipline, mental training, general culture and high moral and religious inflence, we feel justified by our personal inspection in saying, that the whole school richly merits its popularity. More than one hundred pupils have been thus far connected with it and we very cheerfully commend it, especially to Church families. L."

Connecticut.—The *Calendar* of last week announces the retirement of the Rev. James L. Scott from the editorship. Who is to be his successor, is not stated.

New York.—We were sorry not to be able to give, last week, some description of the church of the Holy Innocents, which we noticed as having just been opened for Divine Service under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf; but our unwittingness of the technicalities of architecture disqualified us for the task, and no competetent hand was at hand to supply our deficiency. We have since been favoured with a description from one who is apt to know well what he says, and to say well what he knows:

"The church consists of nave and chancel, so placed that aisles may be added whenever they shall be found necessary. These can be built of the most substantial character, and the present building thus converted into a permanent church; the general plan being to erect a wooden church, as nearly as possible of the standard proportions; while at the same time it could be readily enlarged at any future time, without violating any of the laws of architectural proportion.

"The ground plan shows a nave 62 feet 6 inches, by 30 feet, in the clear, with sittings for about 325, but by using all the room 375 can be comfortably accommodated. The church is orientated as nearly as circumstances would allow. The pulpit is in the northeast corner of the nave; the lectern in the nave just south of the chancel gate; a crost porch occupies the second bay from the west end; a font of the largest size, (2 feet 6 inches across the bowl) stands in the nave near the porch: it is an octagon of Caen stone; the alternate panels being filled with bas-reliefs of appropriate subjects, (Baptism of Christ, Christ blessing children, the Holy Family, and the Presentation in the Temple,) presented by Edward Seibert, sculptor. The nave is lighted by single narrow lancets on the sides, and also by three of equal height at the west end; (a violation of architectural rules it might be hard to justify). There is a simple triangular window in the western gable, filled with a beautifully designed representation of the 'seven candlesticks,' presented by Frank Wills, Esq., the architect of the church. In order that economy may be studied, without interfering with the symmetry of the design, all of the church west of the porch is screened from the rest of the nave by a movable screen 6 feet high, in order to serve as a temporary schoolroom; the church being not yet consecrated. This schoolroom has two separate entrances, north and south, westward of the porch.

"The chancel is 27 feet 6 inches in depth, by 22 feet in width, separated from the nave by a low paneling, surmounted by a very open screen of simple design. This screen is constructed by the aid of one subscription given for that purpose; and, having gates which can be closed and secured after service, it will prevent strangers from needlessly and irreverently straying into the chancel. This will be found the more necessary, because it is proposed to keep the church open more freely than is usual except in Trinity church, where a temporary screen is daily introduced.

"The choir is raised two steps above the nave; it has 6 stalls on either side. On the north it opens by a door into the sacristy; on the south is an organ chamber communicating with the choir by an arch of its entire width, and nearly of the same height; it has also a door opening into the nave. The sanctuary, elevated above the choir by one step, is about 11 feet in depth; containing an altar 6 feet by 3, on a foot pace; there are two sedilia, set in the wall, on the south side; the credence is a bracket in the adjoining corner; while opposite in the north wall are an aumbry and piscina combined: the chancel is lighted by a triplet, the middle lancets being filled with a very appropriate group representing Christ blessing children, a vase of lilies beneath His feet, and above, an angel bearing the legend 'Suffer the little children, &c.' The rest of the glass is plain enamelled with coloured borders.

"The ceiling is plastered, but the pitch of the roof being equilateral, an arch of very excellent height (39 feet) is obtained within; the principals are half shown, terminating in plaster corbels, and, being stained of a dark tint, relieve the monotony of the plaster; a plaster moulding or cornice is carried around the church. The walls of the church, by furring out, are made two feet thick, tending to secure warmth in winter, while it gives opportunity for an unusual inetrior splay of the windows of very fine effect; at the same time it must be confessed there is an architectural deception in the appear- of solidity thus given to a temporary wooden church. The exterior view of the church from the street is very picturesque. The chancel, surmounted by the cross, stands out boldly as the most prominent object, being directly on the street: the gable of the organ chamber on the south, the lean-to roof of the sacristy on the north, with the porch beyond, give great variety to the outline, while a small but picturesque bell turret, already occupied with a bell, the gift of a friend of the church, surmounts the *eastern* end of the nave. It thus adds a beauty to the eastern end of the church, fronting the street, which would have been lost, if the bell turret had its usual place at the west. The bell rope descending into the vestry room furnishes an additional reason for the arrangement, not to be overlooked in a free church having daily service with small means to sustain it (!!) The cross on the bell turret is 76 feet from the ground: the ridge of the nave 53 feet, ridge of chancel roof 41: the nave walls measure outside, 22 feet in height to the eaves; the church is evidently disproportionately high; a circumstance which might seem to be required in the city by the height of surrounding dwellings: it must, however, interfere somewhat with the stability of a church; but this may have been a minor consideration in the case of a wooden church, placed in a rapidly growing neighbourhood, and probably destined sooner or later, to be widened to twice its present width with walls of a more solid construction. The height of the walls would then perhaps permit the construction of a lean-to roof for the aisles directly up to the present eaves. Taken as a whole, we think that this simple church, in proportion and general arrangement, might well serve as a model for a country parish. When the church is intended as a permanent structure, without any probable enlargements, it ought not to be constructed so cheaply as this has been. For, inclusive of grading, fencing, and flagging, the contracts are for only $4,600 and this for a building whose exterior measurements are 94 feet 6 inches, by 34 feet 8 inches. For $5,500—$6,000, we do not doubt that this church might have been well built, and been one of the most beautiful specimens of simple wooden gothic architecture which the country possesses."

The new edifice of Zion church was consecrated with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The cornerstone of this building was laid by the same Prelate, on the 6th of August, 1853. It stands on what is called Murray Hill, at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The site is one of the best, perhaps the very best in the whole city; and the structure does fair justice to the advantages of the situation. The consecration was attended by a large number of the clergy in full canonicals, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey preaching the sermon. The day, though rather warm, was on the whole exceedingly fine, the beams of the June sun being tempered and allayed with refreshing breezes; and, all together, the occasion was one to be marked and remembered in the history of the Church in this city. The following architectural description of the building is from a most competent hand:

"The design of the church is of the style usually denominated by architects third pointed Gothic. The tower is surmounted by a lofty spire, which, though not usual in this style, yet for it there is ample precedent in the present: the commanding position of the site, and the outline of the tower, renders it a feature absolutely necessary to the architectural effect of the building. The tower, standing at the northwest end of the nave aisle, is 19 feet square, with massive and boldly-projecting buttresses at either angle. The tower is 4 stories, the lower one being used as a porch, the second as a vestibule or hall to the organ gallery, the third is intended by the rector to be used as his study, and the fourth for the belfry, which we are happy to see is quite large enough to contain a good peel of bells.

"The tower is finished on the outside by pinnacles at each angle, and cornice battlements between. We notice grotesque heads carved at the angles of the cornice. The height from ground to the top of pinnacles is about 90 feet. The spire which surmounts the tower is octagonal, covered with slate, has 4 spire lights of two compartments in each, and the whole is surmounted by a cross fleur. The total height of spire from ground to apex of cross is 165 feet. Considering the site of Zion church being on the highest ground in the city, and its commanding appearance at a distance from the North and East river, it must ever be one of the first objects that attracts the strangers attention on reaching this city.

"The plan of the church is nave aisles and chancel, with sacristy attached. The dimensions of the former, on the inside, are 56 feet by 84 feet, the nave separated from the aisles by moulded pillars and arches, above which springs the clerestory and highly-decorated roof of open timber-work. The aisle roof slopes from sill of clerestory to eaves of aisle, and the inside has the same rich style of decoration as the main roof. The chancel is separated from the nave by its appropriate archway, and its interior is probably more richly decorated than any church yet consecrated in this country."

Western New York.—Between the 12th and 21st of June, inclusive, Bishop DeLancey confirmed as follows: St. James' church, Syracuse, *five*; Grace, Waterville, *eleven*; St. Stephen's, New Hartford, *three*; Grace, Utica, *twenty-one*, *eleven* of them being from Calvary, and *one* from Trinity; at the Congregational chapel, Whitesboro, *four*; St. Paul's, Paris Hill, *one*; in all, 45.

On Thursday, the 15th, the edifice of Grace church, Waterville, lately built, was consecrated by the Bishop. Besides the church, a beautiful and commodious parsonage has been built by the parish.

On Sunday, the 18th, the Bishop held an ordination in Trinity church, Utica, admitting the Rev. Henry A. Neely, rector of Calvary, to the Priesthood; the Bishop preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Matson presenting the candidate.

The Rev. Mr. Bours is to have charge of St. James' church, Syracuse, during the absence of Dr. Gregory in Europe. It seems that the little paragraph which we copied from the *Gospel Messenger*, three weeks ago, respecting Dr. Gregory, is in some points erroneous. We find the following correction in that paper of last week:

The account which we gave of the noble and generous acts of two gentlemen, by which the Rev. Dr. Gregory was provided with a passage to Europe, and funds to defray expenses while there, was erroneous in some respects. The means were provided, but not by the two gentlemen exclusively. Our authority for making the statement, was a letter from a clergyman who stated that he obtained the information through another clergyman from Dr. Gregory himself. Of course there must have been some misunderstanding. With this explanation we append the following from the *Church Journal*:

Syracuse, June 10, 1854.

Editors of the Church Journal:

Fearing lest you should transfer to your columns a piece of loud gossip about me, printed in the last *Gospel Messenger*, I write to say that the message of Mr. Minturn to meet him on his way West through Syracuse had nothing whatever to do with a passage to Europe.

That is very kindly offered me by a friend who forbids the mention of his name.

Funds to enable me to remain in Europe two or three months have also been offered me; but the use of Mr. White's name, in the [illegible] it in the *Messenger*, does not do just[illegible] would have been better had names been omitted.

If I must be gazetted, let it be understood that kind friends have generously provided the way, and that I go—

1st. To better my corporal condition.
2d. To improve my mind.
3d. To cheer my spirits.
4th. To see London.
5th. To overlook the British Parliament.
6th. To behold the Pope afar off.
7th. To teach the French English.
8th. To learn the Russians to tell the truth.
9th. To do other matters and things with which the public have no concern.

As cold water to a thirsty soul, in July, so is the tidings about "the House of Mercy" and the *consecration* of that *first* abode reared expressly for a Sisterhood.

O Lord, revive Thy work in these degenerate days; and teach more among us that "to do good" is a "sacrifice with which God is well pleased." Believe me your friend and brother, Henry Gregory.

New Jersey.—There are now two hundred and fifty pupils at St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College: at the former, one hundred and sixty; and ninety at the latter. These, with eighty in the parish school for girls, and forty in the parish school for boys, make three hundred and seventy under religious training at Burlington.

Indiana.—On the first Sunday after Trinity, June 15, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold, held an ordination in St. John's church, La Eayette, and admitted Alonzo, J. M. Hudson, late a minister of the German Reformed Communion, to the Holy Order of Deacons. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. John O. Barton, B. D., the rector ef the parish, who also presentee the candidate. The sermon was preached by the Bishop.

On Trinity Sunday, at the annual ordination of the graduating class of Nashotah House, in St. Sylvanus' church, the chapel of the seminary, the Bishop admitted Daniel Shaver, a candinate for orders in the Diocese of Indiana, to the Holy Order of Deacons—and preached the sermon. Four graduates were admitted to Deacons orders on the same occasion by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper.

Illinois.—The cornerstone of the church of the Messiah, Arcadia, Stark county, was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. Samuel Chase, on the 8th of June. The ceremony was accompanied by the following, which conveys some interesting information:

In the name of God, amen. Whereas, God hath given grace to his servant, Rev. Philander Chase, Jr., to set apart and dedicate to the maintenance of the Gospel in this neighbourhood forty acres of ground designated as follows, viz: south east quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirty-one, township twelve north, range seven east, forty acres more or less: and to deed the same in trust to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, and his successors in office, (they being empowered in law to receive such trust,) and whereas the said property is to be forever held in trust for the maintenance of the worship of Almighty God in this neighbourhood according to the usage of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for the support of the clergyman who may canonically have charge of the building to be erected on said ground, and the congregation worshipping in it, and whereas the said Philander Chase, Jr. hath partly of his own private means and partly by funds given by T. H. Contoit, Esq. of New York city and others by Bishop Whitehouse, procured the materials for a church edifice to be built of stone 24 by 50 feet on said land, and we are here assembled to lay the corner stone thereof rendering thanks to our Heavenly Father for his mercies temporal and spiritual bestowed upon us, and imploring his blessing on this our undertaking: therefore I, Samuel Chase, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Vice President of Jubilee College, do declare the name of this Church to be The Church of the Messiah, Arcadia, Stark County, Illinois, and do here and now lay the corner stone thereof this the 8th day of June, A. D. 1854, in the name of the Father the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Tennessee.—On Tuesday the 20th ult., in Philadelphia, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee displaced from the Ministry William H. Good, late a presbyter of that Diocese. The Rev. Drs. Ducachet, Morton, and Coleman, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Virginia, were the four presbyters in whose presence the act was performed.

Missouri.—The 14th Annual Convention of the Diocese was held in St. John's church, St. Louis, on the 26th and 27th of May. The *Journal* of the proceedings has already reached us. Besides the Bishop, eight clergymen of the Diocese were in attendance, and lay delegates from nine parishes. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Illinois was also present. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. D. G. Estes, rector of St. Paul's church, St. Louis. The Rev. F. J. Clerc was re-elected Secretary. The Address of Bishop Hawks is a document of much interest. He made appropriate allusions to the sad death of the Rev. S. G. Gassaway, and to that of the Rev. David Griffith. The subject of Diocesan Missions, of systematic Collections in aid of Church objects, of the proper maintenance of the Clergy, and of the Orphans' Home, were also considered, and in part acted on. The Clergy of this Diocese have for several years devoted one Sunday in every three months to Missionary labours in destitute portions of the field, under the direction of the Bishop, as to time and place. These visits have been productive of very gratifying results, at several points. Collections will probably be taken up in most of the Parishes of the Diocese, pursuant to a recommendation of the Bishop and a resolution of the Convention, as follows:—At Advent, for Domestic Missions; at Epiphany, for Foreign Missions; on the 2nd Sunday in Lent, for Diocesan Missions; at Easter, for the Permanent Fund in support of the Episcopate; at Whitsuntide, for the Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society; and on the 20th Sunday after Trinity, for Diocesan Missions. The Christmas offerings are annually made for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, an institution of eleven years' existence, which has been signally prosperous and useful. For the first time since his connection with the Diocese, the Bishop is now free from parochial engagements. A provision for five years has been made, so as to enable the Diocese to arrange for his support at the expiration of that time.

A considerable portion of the address is devoted to the subject of St. Paul's College, Palmyra; from which we extract the following:

I hope that what I now say may draw the attention of the Diocese specially to this institution, for I do not think that thus far its claims have been duly considered. We must all admit that we need a Church institution for the purpose of imparting useful knowledge, and training our sons in the great catholic truths of the Church. This school, which was born more than five years since under this known necessity, and which now by charter claims collegiate privileges, has progressed under whatever disadvantages, until I think we may fairly claim that it has secured for itself the highest confidence. It has more than surpassed the expectations of myself, its projector, and those who, co-operating with me, have been instructors in it from its beginning. I think you will find, in the whole history of Church schools, no other school that has accomplished so much for itself, while receiving so little pecuniary aid from sources outside of itself. It has literally, with very little assistance, except from those who have been in charge of it, built itself up to its present position. From the beginning, too, those who have had charge of the instruction have laboured without any fixed salary, receiving only for themselves that which supplied their daily wants. Let it be remembered, too, that it is from institutions at home that we are to expect the supplies of young men to fill the ranks of our ministry; and that the cry for the work of the ministry is loud and continuous throughout the whole West, and that we cannot find men from abroad to answer this cry; and I think we have the strongest of all cases before us, if we love the Church, to call us to active exertion.

The main statistics for the year are as follows: Baptised, 173; confirmed, 62; number of communicants, 784; of Sunday-school teachers, 77; of scholars, 600; contributions, $12,040; one church consecrated; one person ordained to the Priesthood; and the Diocese now has three candidates for orders.

The following gentlemen were elected for the Standing Committee:

The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, the Rev. D. Gordon Estes, the Rev. John F. Fish, Mr. C. Hough, the Hon. Hugh A. Garland.

The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the General Convention:

The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, the Rev. D. G. Estes, the Rev. R. E. Terry, the Rev. W. B. Corbyn, Messrs. John A. Talbot, M. D., Robert N. Smith, Henry J. Codley, John A. Kasson, Esq.

Mr. John Halsall was re-elected Treasurer of the Diocese, and of all Funds not otherwise provided for.

Mr. D. Hough was re-elected Treasurer of the Permanent Fund for the support of the Episcopate.

North Carolina.—On Whit-Sunday, the 4th inst., Bishop Atkinson held an ordination in Christ church, Raleigh, and admitted the Rev. A. F. Neville Rolfe to the Priesthood; the Rev. Dr. Mason preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Smedes uniting in the ceremony.

Alabama.—In our account of the Convention of the Diocese, three weeks ago, we stated that the Rev. R. D. Nevins was ordained to the Priesthood. The name should have been R. D. Nevius. The mistake did not originate with us.

Texas.—The Annual Convention of the Diocese met at Anderson, Grimes county, on Thursday, May 25th. The Bishop and some of the clergymen were detained from the opening services by a great fall of rain. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Nicholson. A correspondent of the *Banner* makes the following account of the proceedings:

The Bishop having arrived in the afternoon, opened Convention, read his annual address, which gave an encouraging account of the progress of the Church in Texas, and of the indefatigable labours of Bishop Freeman, in this wide-spreading diocese.

Three new parishes were received into union with the Diocese; two others having made informal application, withdrew them, to be presented at the next Convention. Two candidates for Holy Orders, Messrs. Pratt and Rottenstein, were ordained Deacons; and the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Deacon, was admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood, on Sunday, 28th.

The Standing Committee is composed of the Rev. Messrs. Gillett, Rucker and Nicholson—Clerical; Lay—the Hon. P. W. Gray and A. M. Upshan, Esq.

Deputies to General Convention: Clerical—the Rev. Messrs. Eaton, Gillette, Rucker, and Nicholson; Lay—the Hon. P. W. Gray, Col. James Reily, Gen. E. B. Nichols, and Col. W. T. Austin.

The Convention took prompt measures to relieve Rev. C. Gillette of the debt incurred by him, in carrying on St. Paul's College, at Anderson, the Diocesan School. This infant Institution needs only a fostering hand to enable it to do a great work for the Church in the Southwest. It is flourishing, notwithstanding the drawbacks it has to encounter in a new country for the want of means. We bespeak for it the kindly consideration of all who love the Church, and the cause of sound education.

Another good work, undertaken by the Convention, was the formation of a Diocesan Christian Knowledge Society, whose object is the distribution of Bibles, Prayer-Books, Tracts, and standard works on the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Secretary of this Society is the Rev. J. J. Nicholson, Houston, who will be pleased to receive contributions of Bibles and Prayer-Books, in aid of the objects of the Society. Contributions may be directed to him, and sent to the care of Messrs. J. H. Brower & Co., 45 South street, New York, who will pay expenses and forward.

Much to the regret of all, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Freeman, towards the close of the Convention, declined accepting the Diocesan Episcopate, which, by a unanimous vote, was conferred upon him two years ago. For this the Convention was not prepared, as the Church in Texas had all along confidently hoped that Bishop F. would become its Diocesan; especially, too, as he is so universally beloved and esteemed by both Clergy and Laity, and the Church has so abundantly prospered under his wise, godly, sound, and judicious management.

We rejoice to say, however, that Bishop F. will continue to the Diocese his valuable oversight as Provisional Bishop, until such time as a Diocesan shall be elected.

Texas owes much to Bishop Freeman, on the score of wise counsels and arduous labours, through wind and storm, wet and dry; and his name will ever be dear in the diocese.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—Lord Harrowby's vandal like measure, entitled most vaguely, a "Church Building Acts Amendment Bill," now before the House of Commons, is beginning to arouse that sort of resistence which was to be expected. The wholesale destruction of Church property proposed by the bill with no other concession to the rights of the parishes so invaded, than a permission to the Churchwardens under the direction of the vertry to dispose of the plate and organ belonging to the demolished church as they may think proper; has stirred up the Church wardens of the doomed fabrics, to summon a meeting at the London Tavern. The call thus recapitulates the substance of the Bill:

"Under this Bill the Bishop of London and Church-building Commissioners upon obtaining an order in Council, have power to pull down and sell three-fourths of the churches in the city of London; also to sell, for building or other puaposes, the freehold sites of such churches, and also the churchyards adjoining or detached, and so close the few remaining open spaces for air and light now left in the city; also to sell the parsonage houses, and appropriate at their discretion the very large sums of money to be thus obtained; and to divert the tithes and endowments to be paid to other parishes elsewhere; also to remove the dead from the vaults and graves; and all this without in any way asking the consent or consulting the wishes of the parishioners, and without any great public necessity."

The meeting took place under the presidency of J. G. Hubbard, Esq., of the Bank of England. A series of strong resolutions were adopted, upon which a petition to the House of Commons against the bill is to be founded. A letter from Archdeacon Hale strongly opposing the measure, was read at the meeting. The Bishops of London and Lincoln are the only episcopal advocates which the bill seems to have found.

The Hon. and Rev. H. Powys, rector of Warrington, will succeed to the See of Sodor and Man, made vacant by the translation of Lord Auckland to the See of Bath and Wells. He is a younger brother of Lord Lilford. In 1831 he was presented by his father, the late Lord, to the rectory of Warrington, Lancashire, which he has held ever since. He was appointed by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, while Bishop of Chester, one of the Rural Deans of that diocese. The Bishopric is worth £2,000 a year, but does not entitle its incumbent to a seat in the House of Lords.

According to a long letter in the *Record* from the Rev. J. Ditcher, Vicar of South Brent, the judicial proceeding contemplated against Archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, was peded by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. He says:

The great importance, on many grounds, of having the case sent direct to the Court of Arches, led me to use every effort to induce the Bishop to do his duty in the matter and sign the letters of request, but immediately on the receipt of his refusal I took steps to obtain from his Grace the Archbishop of the province the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, and I am glad to say that but for the event which happened a few days after, such a Commission would have been immediately issued.

The event, however, which has now taken place has of course completely altered the position of the matter, and I trust there can be no doubt that the next occupant of the See of Bath and Wells, whoever he may be, will be at least ready to obey the law and send the case, when applied to, to the legally constituted tribunal for adjudication.

It is proposed by the friends of the late Rev. Dr. Mill to set up a memorial of him in Ely Cathedral, where he lies and of which he was a Canon. He is laid behind the Reredos of the Cathedral, and over his grave it is desired to rear his Effigy, in the attitude of prayer—raised from the ground upon a tomb of proper height, and designed according to the best traditions of Christian art.

(Continued on page 141)

Imperfect in original

THE WAYS OF HONOUR.

[The following is a part of a poem written by Samuel Daniel—"well-languaged Daniel"—and inscribed "To the Lady Anne Clifford." We do assure our brave sisters, on the faith of a Christian man, that they can hardly store their minds with choicer matter. If any of them should not like it better the twentieth reading than the first, then they may well suspect some fault in themselves.—Editor of *The Churchman.*]

With so great care doth she that hath brought forth
That comely body labour to adorn
That better part, the mansion of your mind,
With all the richest furniture of worth,
To make y' as highly good as highly born,
And set your virtues equal to your kind.
She tells you, how that honour only is
A goodly garment put on fair deserts,
Wherein the smallest stain is greatest seen;
And that it cannot grace unworthiness;
But more apparent shows defective parts,
How gay soever they are deck'd therein.
She tells you too, how that it bounded is,
And kept enclosed with so many eyes,
As that it cannot stray and break abroad
Into the ways of private carelessness;
Nor ever may descend to vulgarize,
Or be below the sphere of her abode:
But, like to those supernal bodies set
Within their orbs, must keep the certain course
Of order; destin'd to their proper place,
Which only doth their note of glory get:
Th' irregular appearances enforce
A short respect, and perish without grace;
Being meteors seeming high, but yet low plac'd,
Blazing but while their dying matters last.
Nor can we take the just height of the mind,
But by that order which her course doth show,
And which such splendour to her actions gives;
And thereby men her eminency find,
And thereby only do attain to know
The region and the orb wherein she lives:
For low in th' air of gross uncertainty
Confusion only rolls; order sits high.
And therefore, since the dearest thing on earth,
This honour, madam, hath his stately frame
From th' heavenly order, which begets respect;
And that your nature, virtue, happy birth
Have therein highly interplac'd your name;
You may not run the least course of neglect:
For where not to observe is to profane
Your dignity, how careful must you be,
To be yourself! and though you may to all
Shine fair aspects, yet must the virtuous gain
The best effects of your benignity.
Nor must your common graces cause to fall
The price of your esteem t' a lower rate,
Than doth befit the pitch of your estate.
Nor may you build on your sufficiency,
For in our strongest parts we are but weak;
Nor yet may overmuch distrust the same,
Lest that you come to check it so thereby,
As silence may become worse than to speak;
Though silence women never ill became.
And none, we see, were ever overthrown
By others' flatt'ry, more than by their own:
For though we live amongst the tongues of praise,
And troops of smoothing people, that collaud
All that we do; yet 'tis within our hearts
Th' ambushment lies, that evermore betrays
Our judgments, when ourselves come to applaud
Our own ability and our own parts.
So that we must not only fence dthsfort
Of ours against all others' fraud, but most
Against our own; whose danger is the most,
Because we lie the nearest to do hurt,
And soon'st deceive ourselves; and soon'st are lost
By our best powers, that do us most transport.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

Our twenty-third Article of Religion sets forth the doctrine, that in order to the lawful preaching of the word, and ministering the sacraments, of the Gospel, men must be sent *by men*. It is not enough that they have a strong desire to preach the Gospel. It is not enough that they have a deep and honest impression that it is their duty to preach the Gospel. It is not enough that they think, however assuredly, that they have a call from above to preach the Gospel. It is not enough that they have the proper religious, moral, and intellectual personal qualifications. It is not enough that having, for these or other causes, undertaken the discharge of pastoral functions, that discharge has been earnest, zealous, popular, successful, useful. They must have been *sent by men;* before they can be rightly received as Christian ministers. These men, according to the same Article, must be those "who have public authority given unto them in the Church to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard."

It is, of course, necessary, in order to a full and just understanding of this somewhat indefinite language, that we see whether the Church informs us elsewhere as to the order or class of persons whom she recognizes and sets forth as those "who have public authority given unto them in the Church to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard."

She has established "The Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons;" in other words, *Ministers of the Church of* God, in their "divers orders." In the "Preface" to this department of her standards, she says, "No man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, in this Church, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the Form hereafter following, or hath had"—that is, according to some other form—"*episcopal* consecration or ordination." "*Episcopal consecration or ordination,*" therefore, (that being the only consecration or ordination provided in "the Form hereafter following,") is that which, according to the doctrine of our Church, is necessary in order to her suffering a man to execute within her bounds the functions of the Christian ministry.

There is highly respectable authority for such an understanding of the above expression, "*in this Church,*" as makes it confine the definition of doctrine here given to a mere declaration of what *this Church* will suffer within her own borders, without any declaration of opinion as to what is "lawful" on general evangelical principles, that is, the principles divinely settled in the Holy Catholic Church. From this opinion the present writer respectfully dissents. He would ground his dissent, first, upon the terms of highly sacred and solemn import, "*consecration or ordination.*" He deems it not necessary to give any reason for the opinion that these mean much more than a mere reception of an acknowledged minister of Christ into a particular section of Christ's Church. He presumes that none will maintain that they imply a simple license to exercise the Christian ministry, to which admission has already been given on divine authority, within her particular communion. That this is not so, is obvious from the fact of her subjecting all who have, without episcopal ordination, exercised pastoral functions—however earnestly, honestly, devoutly, popularly, successfully, usefully—whatever seals it may be thought they have had to their ministry—to ordination, not to the ministry *of this Church*, but to the ministry of "*the Church of* God." To suppose that she regards them as having already been ministers of the Church of God, is to attribute to her a bigotted, intolerant, and I may add impious, exclusiveness, of which the writer is not prepared to accuse her, and with which, he frankly confesses, he finds no sympathy in his own heart. It is virtually attributing to her the language, in reference to each one who seeks ordination under such circumstances, *I own you to be a minister of the Church of* God; *but you shall not exercise the ministry within* MY *communion, unless you come to it as if you were not; and put yourself on a level with my lay-candidates for orders; having no more authority as ministers of* Christ *than they have. You must throw up* Christ's *commission, and take* MINE, *before I will "suffer" you to minister in the word and sacraments of* Christ.

A frequently occurring practical application of the principle herein contained, acquiesced in and approved by all of all parties and shades of opinion in the Reformed Catholic Church, clearly shows what is that Church's doctrine on the subject. It may be illustrated by a supposed case. Two eminent dissenting* ministers, one of the Romish, and the other of a non-episcopal, sect, conscientiously determine that it is their duty to seek authority to exercise the Christian ministry in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They both give full proof of good religious and moral character, and of suitable intellectual qualifications. Both give satisfactory evidence of sincere renunciation of their former errors. Both give amply credible assurances and engagements to conform to the doctrines, discipline, and worship, of the Church. Up to this point, their cases are as one. How, however, are they, according to the doctrine of the Church, to be respectively admitted to the station in the Church which they both seek, and for which they both have ample religious, moral, and intellectual personal qualifications? The Romish dissenter is received *as a minister of the Church of* God: the Protestant dissenter is received as *not a minister of the Church of* God; but to be *made such* by "episcopal ordination." Why? Because the papist "*hath had episcopal ordination.*" This, therefore, *Episcopal Ordination*, is that without which, according to the Church's doctrine, "no man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon," that is, a lawful minister, of "the Church of God."

Ingenuity of opposition to evangelical and catholic truth in this matter has been exercised by endeavouring to make it appear that when the Church declares, as she does in the preface to her Ordinal, "that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons"; she simply asserts a fact, without implying that that fact is a matter of principle or of doctrine. It would be difficult, however, to make it appear that what has had the sanction of the Church "from the Apostles' time," was not accordant with the will and law of Christ, that is, of God. And if it is accordant with the will and law of Christ that there should be "*these orders,*" it certainly cannot be shown to be accordant with His will and law that there should be but *one order*. And whose will, and whose law, had or has, a right to say that there can be in Christ's Church but *one order* of ministers?

Our Church, however, has not given, on this subject, "an uncertain sound." She has not left her doctrine respecting it to be gathered by inference. To say nothing of the state of things among protestants, when her Ordinal was first set forth in England; it was first "established" in this country, when protestants differed as to the questions of *one order* and *divers orders* in the ministry; and advocates of the first, in their various sects and parties, far outnumbered those of the second. Under these circumstances, the American Church set forth her doctrine in the following language of prayer:—"Almighty God, Who, by Thy divine providence, hast appointed *divers* orders of ministers in Thy Church;" "Almighty God, Who, by Thy Holy Spirit hast appointed *divers* orders of ministers in the Church."† Therefore, the doctrine of the Church is, that the Christian ministry exists in *divers orders* by the appointment of Almighty God. The doctrine, then, of the ministry in *one order*, is not, according to the Church, evangelical doctrine; and therefore a body constituted on that principle, cannot be owned by her as a Church of Christ.

The Church's doctrine is still more minutely set forth in the Collect for the ordering of Deacons. Its language is, "Almighty God, Who didst inspire Thine Apostles to choose into the Order of Deacons the first Martyr, Saint Stephen, with others; mercifully behold these Thy servants now called to *the like office and administration.*" The office and administration here alluded to, is that of Deacons as the third of three orders in the Christian ministry, preachers of the Gospel, administrators of the sacrament of Baptism, and competent to many other functions of the *Christian ministry*. This is widely distinguished from the Order of Deacons, as held by those who reject the episcopal constitution of the ministry. This order, therefore, as the third of three orders of the ministry, is, according to the Church's doctrine, of divine appointment, as shown by the choice, under divine inspiration, of "Saint Stephen with others" into that Order; thus connected with the Christian Ministry.

On the subject of the Church's doctrine of the Church, there is an historical fact which has much meaning. It is well known that the Church of Rome upholds the doctrine of the validity of lay-baptism; not only expressly allowing such baptism, but even requiring it in cases of danger of death. The Catholic Reformers in England had a hard task. The corruptions of popery were so multifarious; so complicated; brought in under such divers auspices of time and circumstances; and so cunningly devised in reference to the peculiar susceptibilities, prejudices, and yearnings, of the natural heart, and its indifference to the claims of strict truth and duty, provided immediate purposes, gratifying selfishness, and ministering to comfort, may be answered; that caution and deliberation were needed in removing those corruptions. It was necessary to enforce reform gradually, each step being a position whence operations could be directed towards farther reform. It was undoubtedly natural that the validity of lay-baptism in cases of emergency, especially considering the sacred character and high value attached to the sacrament of Baptism by sound evangelical and catholic principles, and the exaggerated views of it entertained by the prevalent popish system, should fasten itself, as a doctrine, upon some of the best and most influential feelings of the human heart. It was so. This was among the last doctrines which the Catholic reformation was enabled to attack with any hope of success. In the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI, set forth in 1548, what is now the second rubric in our "Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in Houses," which was intended for use only in cases of present danger of death, was differently worded; so that, instead of the phrase "they *procure not* their children *to be* baptised at home," as it now is; it then read, "they *baptize not* children at home." The third rubric then read, "First, let *them that be present* call upon God . . . . and then *one of them* shall name the child, and *dip him in the water, or pour water upon him, saying these words, N. I baptize thee;*" instead of, as it now reads, "First, let *the Minister of the Parish* (or, in his absence, any other *lawful Minister* that can be procured) with those who are present, call upon God . . . . And then, the child being named by some one who is present, *the Minister* shall pour water upon it, saying these words, N. I baptize thee."

This change in the rubrics was made in 1604. To suppose that the Church still retained the popish doctrine of the validity of lay baptism, and yet made so great a change in the religion of her members, as not to allow them, under any emergency, to secure for their children what she, in her standards, clearly represents to them as the very necessary and inestimably valuable sacrament of Baptism, except they can have therein the services of a lawful minister, that is, according to her own doctrine, a minister who "hath had episcopal ordination:" to suppose this, I say, can hardly fall short of charging her with bigotry, intolerance, and exclusiveness, not only enormous in degree, but peculiarly unchristian in kind. The Church of Rome, on this principle, is much more christianlike.

In estimating the Church's doctrine of the Church, it must not be forgotten, that she nowhere sanctions the idea of the validity of baptism administered by other than an episcopally ordained minister.

Another point to which the Church gives preminence on this subject, ought not to be omitted. Few things injure the cause of truth more than that fallacious and vicious mode of reasoning whereby words intended to be obnoxious and injurious, are substituted for arguments; and it is sought to excite prejudice by calling names, rather than encounter the more difficult task of persuading by reason. On all subjects this is unworthy of a friend of truth: in religious matters, it is inconsistent with Christian piety and morals. Of this character is the use sometimes made of the phrases *sacramental system*, and *sacramental theory*, as implying something which good Christians should regard with horror, or at least marked disapprobation. Unless, however—which the writer is unwilling to suppose—it is meant to convey the egregiously unjust idea that there exists a body in the Reformed Catholic Church who maintain that the Sacraments have inherent power and efficacy in the saving of souls—that they save without Christ, or at least that He cannot save without them; it is difficult to know what is meant by those phrases, except to present to the minds of feeble and ignorant Christians, an epithet which is to excite unholy feelings towards their brethren; because they are to take it for granted that it means something bad, although they know not exactly what it is. I think it would be difficult to find the word sacramental used in any of the generally acknowledged standard authors of the Church, otherwise than in a good sense—as referring to that characteristic feature of the evangelical system, whereby it presents to the faith of Christians the divine appointment of sacraments as generally necessary to salvation, as means of God's inward and spiritual grace, and as His pledges fo[illegible] grace on the truly faithf[illegible] That in [illegible] the term, the doctrine of [illegible] Church is sacram[illegible] can hardly be doubted by those who examine her standards in the humble and unprejudiced spirit of the Gospel. If anywhere she can be expected to enunciate her doctrine with care and precision, and in terms which she would have taken in their literal and natural sense, it is in the Catechism she has provided for the instruction of her young members. This is sacramental throughout. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are placed in intimate, indeed essential, relation to the Christian character, and the faith, piety, and morality of the Gospel. All is presented to the young Christian in connection with a holy spiritual state imparted in Baptism; promises and vows then undertaken in his behalf; the duty of prayer thus laid upon him; and inward and spiritual grace given through outward and visible sacramental signs, as means and pledges thereof. Every department of evangelical duty is urged on the ground of sacramental obligation. The sacraments are declared to be generally necessary to salvation; and the great and precious promises of God are represented as made to the Christian—not in the Bible—not in the Gospel—but in Baptism: evangelical "faith" is represented as that whereby "men" steadfastly believe the "promises of God *made to them in that Sacrament*": consequently a right view of Baptism is made a part of saving faith: and all this for the obvious reason that the Bible represents Baptism, and the Church into which it is admission, as essential parts of the Gospel—the divinely appointed way and means for the Gospel to do Christ's gracious work on the soul of man; to bring His promises home to it; to keep it in His way; to visit it with His salvation.

The Church's doctrine of the Church, makes it Christ's body; in union and communion with which the faithful are to live with His life, to be clothed with his righteousness, to partake of His Spirit, to be cleansed by His blood, to suffer with Him for their consolation in all their trials, to be devoted to the doing of His work of mercy upon earth, and to be saved by Him eternally. It is through the Church, and by the Church, and by men as members of the Church, in their true and living faith, in their holy characters and lives, their piety, morality, and charity, their triumphant Christian deaths, their happy rest in paradise, and their glory, honour, and immortality in heaven; that the Cross is to be magnified in all the energy of its redeeming and saving power.

B. T. O.

* This term is here used in its only legitimate sense in this country, as referring to those who dissent from the Catholic Church.
† Ordaining of Deacons and Priests; Consecration of Bishops; Institution of Ministers; and second Prayer for the Ember Weeks.

For The Churchman.

To the Editor of the Episcopal Recorder:

Dear Sir; As I am not a subscriber, I suppose I am indebted to the interest which you or some brother has taken in me for the last number (June 10th) of the *Episcopal Recorder*.

I have read it; and, you will allow me to say, with unfeigned regret and the deepest sorrow.

I allude especially to a part of the editorial headed "Church Principles Unpopular." Living in another Diocese, and in a remote part of it, it is a long time since I have seen this paper, and when, overwhelmed with the unfair representations of this article, I turned it over to find the editor's name (which does not appear), how were my grief and astonishment increased on reading your motto, "Truth and Peace."

My dear sir, is there any truth or peace in such a caricatured representation of Church principles as held by your brethren? Or of Church worship as by some of them practiced? By men who are brethren, not by any seem-so feeling, merely as a man might claim a revolutionary soldier's reward, because he *felt friendly to the war* and *did occasional extempore individual service*, but brethren of the same household, "baptized into Christ," and therefore regularly enlisted soldiers?

I know not how much more than a wise heathen's motto, "do justice to a enemy," there may be in what you say of "ecclesiastical proscription," and hunting opposition from "Diocesan bounds," in connection with the Convention and Bishop of Maryland; but I do seriously ask, is there any truth or peace in caricaturing the daily devotions of some of your brethren as a "*little squad of commissaries* sent to the church to pray," the very idea of which, you say, (at least if it have anything to do with praying for others) "is abhorrent to real men?" Is there any "Truth," or "charity which rejoiceth in the truth," in the insinuation that the churches open for daily prayer are "sauntered into at eleven o'clock," and that men who practice what your pen, forgetting its motto, calls "week-day performances," as consistent with "Church principles" and the Prayer-Book which has arranged such daily service, are men whose "dependance" is on prayer, public and ecclesiological, and not also on family and private prayer? Nay, are men who pray for you—"Reward all those who have done us good, and pardon all those who have done or wish us evil, and give them repentance and better minds."

"He therefore—the practical business man"—you say, "repudiates with earnestness the notion of placing that mithical mist the Church of the first three centuries between the soul and its Creator"!!

Now, not to say anything here of the disrespect shown for the Church in her purest days, is there either Truth or Peace in the insinuation that your brethren do put something in the stead of God's appointed means of grace between the soul and its Creator, as things to be received by those to whom they minister? Could anything be more false? We putting not the Church between the soul and its Creator, but, according to our Lord's command, who gave us the keys of the kingdom, opening its doors to dying men, if possible on all their dying days, as the Household purchased by the blood of the Son of God, and in which the soul which sin had cast out of Paradise, returning, may find a Redeemer, the Tree of Life, the presence of God.

As officers of the Church, dispensing its sacraments as a part of the Gospel, not only as means of grace, but as bringing men into covenant and fellowship with Christ, the Head and Vine, from whom alone all nourishment and spiritual life must flow. Not "*huddling the great office of prayer into the cap of the Priest,*" which is your sarcastic language, but through the priesthood, according to our commission, "baptizing men into Christ," praying and believing, that as Christ purchased a Church, that He might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of water (Eph. v. 26), so in the language of the Prayer-Book, He would sanctify water to the mystical washing away of sin; and thanking God that they who have been baptized therein, "being" now "born again," are regenerate and made "heirs of everlasting salvation."

Again, when you speak of an hour spent in hearing the services as incompatible with the duties of "the business, practical man," and that as you say "*sauntering into a fretted door-way*" to spend an hour has an effect to draw to a single point of time and space that devotional spirit which should be spread over the whole community and entire day;" I know not which is most apparent, the seeming wickedness or weakness! It is but the Quaker in Episcopal robes! An objection, old as Geo. Fox, long since thought too weak to be gravely answered!

The Quakers and some Puritans always insisting upon *individual* and *spiritual personal religion* which has to do with the *heart* and not forms. Despising particular *times* and *forms of prayer* as having a tendency to lose the spirit of devotion "in the cap of a priest" or the form of a sacrament. Or else concentrating it upon a church-appointed hour, to keep it forever confined to that hour, in a house whose "fretted door-way," towering steeple, bell and organ, speak of pride!!

Had I seen passages so unchurch and fanatical in some sectarian periodical, accustomed to rail at Episcopacy, I should have drawn a passing sigh and cast the subject from my thoughts! But coming to me in a paper having on it "Episcopal," whose motto is Truth and Peace; from a brother, most likely, who, like myself, hopes in the mercy of God as revealed to mankind and dispensed by His Church; from one who makes equal claims to evangelical piety and personal religion, they could not but cause me to weep over the blinding power of party zeal, to pray earnestly that God would heal the divisions of His Household, and to pen this earnest expostulation and protest against such flagrant misrepresentations of brethren!

If you choose to deal in what seems to me slander and sarcasm and wit, by the altar of the Lord, in connection with the most solemn duties and mysteries of religion, I pray you do not send it to me!

If you care not to go where some choose to spend a holy hour, stealing away daily from the noise and bustle of the world (I never had the privilege) to pray in a daily service, O do not ridicule such an act!

Do not forget that none are invited but "earnest practical men," who *can* spare the hour!

Do not advocate a principle in opposing it, long since thought too weak to be entitled to respect, which would do away all public worship, and, overturning the visible Church of Christ, leave mankind with no certain instructions where to find a Redeemer. You will see by this how wide the circle will spread when there is an unkind blow, even upon disturbed waters, and that from your responsible position you are not battling with Bishop Whittingham and the editor of the *True Catholic* only—who are able to defend themselves—but that a large class of obscure and humble presbyters, far removed from cities, feel themselves wronged and slandered by such misrepresentations, whose hearts, I trust, yearn for peace, and whose sincere and heartfelt language is, pray for the peace of Jerusalem.

Yours truly, W. W. Hickox.

Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., June 15, 1854.

For The Churchman.

BISHOP KEMPER.

In the *Protestant Churchman* of the 17th inst., there occurs a passage in connection with the name of this excellent Missionary of the Church, which seems to me hardly just, and not in the best taste. In noticing the election of the Rev. Dr. Lee to the Episcopate for the Diocese of Iowa, the editors give currency to a report that the election "was not effected without strenuous opposition on the part of Bishop Kemper," and that he intimated that "he would do all he could to prevent the consecration," and ending with the significant sentence "He had better try it."

Now the facts seem to be, that there were members of the Convention, the chairman among the rest, who believed that they were incompetent to elect a Bishop according to the provisions of the first section of the second Canon of 1844, which makes it necessary to the election of a Bishop, that there be, and have been "during the year previous, at least six officiating presbyters, regularly settled in a parish or church," while the allegation on the part of those so believing is that there were only four officiating presbyters so settled. If the allegation be corrrect, as they believed, they certainly, the Bishop included, could not honestly do otherwise than oppose the election.

But even supposing the facts were not as above stated, the passage seems to me quite unjustifiable. The whole Church is, or should be, acquainted with the the character and labours of the Bishop of the North-west. It is confidently believed that there is no more simple-minded, unassuming, unambitious man on the American bench of Bishops. And certainly in disinterested, self-denying, and laborious, efforts for the glory of God and the salvation of men through the extension of our beloved Zion, none need claim to be his superior. The imputation, then, of a stubborn opposition to the election to the Episcopate, of a man so widely and highly respected as a gentleman and clergyman as Dr. Lee, it would seem could not be cast upon Bishop Kemper without injustice, except upon the most unmistakable testimony.

But if such testimony was at hand, and the imputation just, the concluding sentencs seemed to me to be in very bad taste. It savours too much of the bullying pugilist, who, with clenched fists, and squared for fight, defies his antagonist with "Come on if you dare."

This criticism is not written with a wish to censure the Editors of the *Protestant Churchman*, but with the hope that calling attention to the matter may induce them to retract the imputation unless it be absolutely true. The passage was doubtless written in a hurry and under excitement, and would be excusable, if it did not reflect so severely upon a venerable and hard-working Bishop. It is matter of devout congratulation that the prevailing spirit of Churchmen at the present period is for united action "in the bond of peace." It is believed that heretofore nothing has tended so much to disturb our peace as the propagation carelessly or under excitement of groundless surmises against each other. It is but just to honour those to whom honour is due, and if all are careful to manifest towards each other the courtesy of gentlemen, and the charity of Christians, there need be no fear but we may dwell in peace and safety in the shadow of the Great Rock.

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For The Churchman.

SATURDAY READING.

Dear Mr. Editor: If you are acquainted with the cognomen or the whereabouts of your amiable editorial contemporary, whose motto is that of the old-fashioned Hobart, "Evangelic Truth and Apostolic Order," please to present my regards and compliments to him, and in my name beg him to issue his paper on Monday, or on any week-day but Saturday. My motive in making the request will be allowed to be a good one; it is to prevent my devotional feelings from being disturbed on Sunday. An article appeared on the 17th inst., which was written, I should suppose, before its reverend author (who doubtless endeavours to practice what he preaches,) had *duly reflected* on the advice which is given in the Epistle for the Sunday after Ascension Day. Now, Sir, I am one of those who are accustomed, when they have the opportunity, to attend the "Daily Service." And when such articles are published and meet my eye on any week-day other than Saturday, I can, if I find it necessary, "keep my feet" from going into the Sanctuary, and wait until tired nature's sweet restorer has, in the course of two nights, settled my disturbed mind and given me my wonted composure. The excellent Bishop of Fredericton, it will be remembered by many, made an address in the chapel of the General Seminary, on the night of the memorable 14th of October, 1853; and he then and there condemned the "policy" which would abolish the Daily Service. He said, if *my* memory serves me, that he was glad to have an opportunity, amidst the turmoils of the world, of attending that service; *for that it tranquillized the mind.* But, Sir, I am not the peer of the Bishop of Fredericton; and so long as such articles as the one above-named appear in the columns of your contemporary on Saturday, I must either *lock up* for Sunday, or else stay from church. Faithfully yours, Nathaniel.

Monday after the 17th of June.

For The Churchman.

STRAWS!

Mr. Editor: I cut the following from the "*Genesee Evangelist,*" a *high* and *dry* Presbyterian paper published in Rochester, New York. No comment is necessary.

Church.

The Rev. H. W. Lee, D.D., Rector of St. Luke's church in this city, has been elected Bishop of Iowa, and signified his acceptance of the office. Though unwilling to lose his influence here, he will carry his Low-Church principles with him there, and be welcomed to that important field by the Bishops of other evangelical denominations.

Resignation.—The Rev. Mr. Atkins, of Trinity church, has resigned his rectorship, and is about to remove to Philadelphia. We are sorry to lose a man of such catholic feelings, and whose growing influence is for Christianity rather than Churchianity.

Principle and Policy.—Let it be remembered that politics, the science of organizing and directing the powers of society for the greatest good of all, is eminently a *practical* science. It is a science of expediency. All its determinations rest on the practical consideration of its consequences—provided always, of course, that they do not contradict the eternal principles of justice. That is best in politics (however it may look in the abstract) which actually works best; best secures the true freedom, the just rights, and the real well-being of a nation. To uproot what works well, merely to replace it with something more theoretically perfect, is far from being always wise.

There is another thing to be avoided. Questions of economical policy are not questions of political principle, and should never be confounded with them, still less should the passions and prejudices of the people be enlisted for or against them by any such misuse of words, as puts them in the same category with the great and sacred principles of right and justice. For instance: the question of Free Trade is purely economical. It has no more to do with the question of political freedom, than the question of gas or oil in street lighting; and to argue it (because of the word "free") as if it had, is absurd and mischievous. Free Trade may be a democratic policy in the sense of happening to be adopted by a political party styling itself the Democratic party. But that there is anything which makes it either necessarily or exclusively Democratic in principle is thoroughly absurd. The English would laugh the pretension to scorn. Yet Young America has talked in this foolish way. We signalize it, not because of the question itself of Free Trade, but as an instance illustrating the wrong of confounding questions of economical policy with questions of political principle.—*Daily Times.*

We should not judge of a man's merit by his great qualities, but by the use he makes of them.

partments in a very singular manner. One took the administration of the Northern counties of England and negotiations with the Northern powers of Europe; the other the administration of the Southern counties and negotiations with the Southern powers. After the union with Scotland, a third Secretary of State was added, whose department was Scotland, but the office, after an existence of about forty years, was discontinued. In the early part of the reign of GEORGE III,. a third Secretary of State was appointed, whose department was the colonies. This branch of the public business had, up to that time, been transacted by the Secretary for the Northern department. The American Revolution soon rendered this arrangement unnecessary, and in 1782 the third Secretaryship was abolished. It was not until this period that a new and more rational arrangement was entered into with relation to the other two. One of them was assigned to the Home, including the Colonial department, and the other to Foreign affairs. The wars of the French Revolution very much increased the labours of the English Secretaries of State, whose department included many things which with us belong to the Secretary at War, or even to the Secretary of the Navy. This led to the revival of the third Secretary, but his department was now declared to be the management of the War. To this department was added, in 1801, the administration of the colonies, probably as closely connected with their defence. This secondary duty of 1815 became the principal, and the War affairs, in time of peace, very secondary.

It was generally believed that the wars of Great Britain in the beginning of this century and towards the end of the last were very badly conducted, so far as they were conducted by the departments established at home. The Duke of WELLINGTON was successful on the continent, but it was in spite of mismanagement at home.

This was probably, in some degree, owing to the very complicated arrangement of that, which, in a large sense, may be called the War department. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who is always either a Prince of the Blood, or a distinguished General, has the control and patronage of the *personnel* of the army, except of the two corps of Engineers and Artillery. It is his duty to attend to everything relating to the *personnel* of the army, including the detail of particular corps for particular duties. The Master General of the Ordnance, generally a distinguished soldier, has the command and patronage of the two excepted corps of Engineers and Artillery. With the aid of a Board of Ordnance, he manages the *materiel* of the whole army. The financial department and the defence of the entire administration of the army in the House of Commons is committed to the Secretary at War, a member of the Administration, generally of the second rank, but who is at present a member of the Cabinet. All these departments are, in some degree, under the control of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies; but they are also in some degree under that of the other two Secretaries of State.

The present proposal is to simplify the course of business by giving the entire control to a Secretary of State for War who will in time of war have his hands full. He must of course have more control of the Commander-in-Chief and the Master General than any one now has, and must supersede, in some degree, the Secretary at War. There will be, also, a Secretary for the Colonies, who will find employment in the affairs of about fifty governments, in a state of transition more or less rapid towards independence. The long peace, since 1815, has increased both the number and the importance of the British colonies, and the business of the office which superintends them is much more onerous than it was during the former wars. It is, besides, desirable that the present war should be better conducted than the last. These are the reasons for dividing an office, the duties of which it is scarcely possible that one men should be able properly to perform.

We are perfectly aware that we write a very bad hand, and so are divers compositors. Indeed we feel very much obliged to this useful class of operatives, especially those connected with *The Churchman*, where we can have no opportunity of reading proofs, for the accuracy with which they decipher our lucubrations. Mistakes nevertheless occur, of which we seldom take notice, trusting to the intelligence of those of our readers who may observe, to correct them. In our last article, we observe three, which we suppose may a little puzzle the most intelligent reader. In one place we are made to speak of the two SHAFTSBURIES of the *nineteenth* century as infidels. It happens that the present Earl is a very pious man, although not much of a theologian, and we believe his father was of a similar character. We meant to say the *seventeenth* century and to allude to their profligate ancestors the two first Earls. Again we are made to speak of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as an impersonation of *Radicalism* instead of *Rationalism*. Lastly, Sir WILLIAM CLAY is the person whom the printer has called Sir WILLIAM MAY.

New York, June 27, 1854. H. D. E.

For The Churchman.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Having been for many years, as you know, deeply interested in everything which helps forward the science of Biblical Interpretation and Criticism, it has recently been a rich treat to me to have the privilege of examining the early sheets of a valuable work on the SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, now in course of publication in London. It is from the pen of that ripe and judicious scholar and divine, R. C. TRENCH; and I am confident that it will admirably sustain the high reputation which the learned author has acquired in the United States as well as at home.

I need not say to you, dear Mr. Editor, that there is hardly any branch of criticism on the New Testament more serviceable to the student than that which helps him to the accurate discrimination of words in their various and nice shades of meaning and application. Many a fierce theological controversy, I can safely aver, might have been prevented, many a false interpretation would never have been broached, and many a ponderous but worthless comment on some hard passage would never have seen the light, had the authors and polemical divines of past as well as present days clearly understood the value and necessity of an exact investigation of the synonyms of the New Testament. Mr. TRENCH's admirable and genial-toned volume on this subject will save the students of our day a great deal of trouble, if they will study it with care and attention. Certainly they can hardly be held excused if they do not seek in this as well as other ways to become one of those of whom the Master speaks in that memorable passage: "every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasury things new and old." (Matt. xiii. 52.)

It is somewhat surprising, undoubtedly, that never up to this time, so far as I am aware, has there been a distinct treatise on this subject in the English language, although its importance has frequently been acknowledged by the ablest scholars and divines in the Church. The work on Synonyms, by the learned Dr. JOHN AUG. HENRY TITTMANN, which was written some forty years ago, and translated into English by Mr. CRAIG for the "Biblical Cabinet" of CLARK, Edinburgh (1833), is quite too unsystematic, fragmentary and incomplete to be of any great value except as a help to scholars of a later date. Mr. TRENCH, it is evident, has made use of TITTMANN's labours, but by no means slavishly, and in no wise to detract from the merit of his own work. I do not think it too much to say, that this volume will be hailed as a most valuable acquisition to theological literature, and especially to Biblical Criticism and Interpretation.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will quote a passage or two from the sheets now lying before me, which will enable you to judge, better than by any words of mine, of the value and opportuneness of the present volume. In speaking of the word used (1 Tim. ii. 9) for pudency or modesty, Mr. TRENCH (in a note) makes a valuable critical statement which I would take the liberty of commending to the notice of the Committee on securing a standard Bible for the American Church.

"It is a pity," he says, "that 'shamefast' and 'shamefastness,' by which last word our translators rendered σωφροσύνη here, should have been corrupted in modern use to 'shame*faced*' and 'shame*facedness*.' The words are properly of the same formation as 'steadfast,' 'steadfastness,' 'soothfast,' 'soothfastness,' and those good old English words, now lost to us, 'rootfast,' and 'rootfastness.' As by 'rootfast' our fathers understood that which was firm and *fast* by its *root*, so by 'shamefast' in like manner, that which was established and made *fast* by (an honourable) *shame*. To change this into 'shame*faced*' is to allow all the meaning and force of the word to run to the surface, to leave us ethically a far inferior word. It is very inexcusable that all modern reprints of the authorized version should have given in to this corruption. So long as merely the spelling of a word is concerned, this may very well be allowed to fall in with modern use; we do not want them to print 'sonne' or 'marveile,' when everybody now spells 'son' and 'marvel.' But when the true form, indeed the life, of a word, is affected by the alterations which it has undergone, then I cannot but consider that subsequent editors were bound to adhere to the first edition of 1611, which should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed."

In another place, speaking of the word generally used for 'forgiveness' of sins, Mr. TRENCH notes that in Rom. iii. 25, St. PAUL uses another word, which some declare to be precisely the same in meaning with the term more frequently employed, but which Mr. T. argues has a meaning peculiarly instructive in this place. Instead of the ordinary version, then, he renders the verse thus:

"'Whom GOD hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, for a manifestation of His righteousness, *because of the prætermission*, in the forbearance of GOD, of the sins that went before;' and the exact meaning which I should attach to the words is this:—'There needed,' St. PAUL would say, 'a signal manifestation of the righteousness of GOD, on account of the long prætermission or passing over of sins, in His infinite forbearance, without any adequate expression of His wrath against them, during all those long years which preceded the coming of CHRIST; which manifestation of GOD's righteousness found place, when He set forth no other and no less than His own SON to be the propitiatory sacrifice for sin.' There had been a long period, during which GOD's extreme indignation against sin and sinners was not pronounced; the time, that is, previous to the Incarnation. Of course, this connivance of GOD, this His holding His peace, was only partial; for St. PAUL has himself just before declared that the wrath of GOD was revealed from heaven against all unrighteousness of men (Rom. i. 18); and has traced in a few fearful lines some of the ways in which this revelation of His wrath displayed itself (i. 24–32). Yet still, it was the time during which He suffered the nations to walk in their own ways (Acts xiv. 16); they were the times of ignorance which GOD winked at (Acts xvii. 30). But this position in regard of sin could, in the very nature of things, be only transient and provisional. With man the prætermission, or 'prætерition,' as HAMMOND would render it, of sins, will very often be identical with the remission, the πάρεσις will be one with the ἄφεσις. He forgets; he has not power to bring the long past into judgment, even if he would; or he has not righteous energy enough to will it. But with an absolutely righteous GOD, the πάρεσις can only be temporary, and must always find place with a looking on to a final decision; every sin must at last either be absolutely forgiven, or adequately avenged. In the meanwhile, the very πάρεσις might seem to call in question the absolute righteousness of Him, who was thus content to pass by and to connive. GOD held His peace, and it was only too near to the evil thought of man to think wickedly that He was such an one as himself, morally indifferent to good and to evil; but now GOD, by the sacrifice of His SON, had rendered such a perverse misunderstanding of His meaning in the past dissimulation of sin forever impossible."

There are several other passages which I should like to quote from Mr. TRENCH's volume, but I forbear, not wishing to impose upon your columns. Probably, too, the above is quite sufficient to induce students and others to look for the American reprint with no ordinary interest. Very faithfully yours, J. A. S.

New York, June 20, 1854.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

(Continued from page 137.)

THE MASTERS of Ely Cathedral Grammar School have presented a petition to the House of Commons against the proposed scheme for the restoration of the two suspended canonries and their annexation to two professorships in the University of Cambridge.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF has been busy of late with a series of consecration and re-opening services, which form a gratifying account of Church zeal and extension in his Dioces. On the 2d of May, he re-opened, with the consecration service, the parish church of Lanishen, in Monmouthshire, which has been rebuilt on an enlarged scale, at a cost of £620. On Tuesday, the 9th of May, the chapel of St. James, Pontypool, which has been considerably enlarged, so as to afford 150 additional sittings at an outlay of £620, was again re-opened for public worship. On the following Thursday, the parish church of Coedkernew, which had been rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of £595, from the designs of Mr. HABERSHON, was also re-opened with the consecration service. On Tuesday, the 16th of May, the new church of Cwm Rhodda, in the parish of Lanwonno, was consecrated by the bishop, in the presence of forty clergymen, and a large assemblage of the neighbouring gentry, mingled with a goodly number of the labouring classes, for whose special benefit the building has been reared. On the following Thursday, the 18th, a similar scene was witnessed in one of the secluded valleys of Monmouthshire; for another consecration took place of Abertillery, in the parish of Aberystruth, where a large population has been gathered together amidst those once lone and silent hills, and where the busy hum of labour has now superseded the solitude and the quiet which prevailed of old. The church was erected from designs of Mr. Norton, and its estimated cost is £880.

The Llandaff Church Extension Society, as well as the Llandaff Church Building Society, has contributed to the above good works. Two more churches among the crowded manufacturing population are now ready for consecration; one at Aberdare, built at the sole cost of the late Hon. R. CLIVE, of St. Fagans; the other at Nantyglo, built by subscriptions and contributions from the different societies; while several more are in various stages of progress.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of a new church, to be called St. George's, was laid at Truro, on the 29th ult., by the High Sheriff of the county.——The new church of St. John the Evangelist, at Eton, a spacious structure in the decorated style, has been consecrated by the Bishop of OXFORD. The church is intended to serve as a parish church in the lieu of the chapel of Eton College, legally entitled to that designation. The Bishops of BANGOR and NEW ZEALAND were present in their robes, and joined in a procession from Porny's Schoolroom, in which they were preceded by 120 clergymen in surplices and hoods, the choir in surplices, the fellows of the college, committee, &c. The Bishop of NEW ZEALAND preached the sermon, in which he made "a forcible and eloquent denunciation of the pew system, and expressed his opinion that the offertory was the best, as it was in the Colonies the only poor-law." Bishop SELWYN spoke eloquently of the old chapel, in which he had taken his first lessons in divinity from a kind and indulgent master who was now among his hearers (the Bishop of BANGOR was alluded to), and then made an appeal on behalf of the new church, for the completion of which £500 was still required. The response to this call furnished the sum needed.

AN EAST WINDOW, by WAILES of Newcastle, of considerable pretension, has been placed in Ripon Cathedral. It is fifty-five feet in height by twenty-five in breadth, and is intended to represent the commission given by our LORD to His apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations, with the fulfilment thereof historically depicted in other portions of the glass, being a subject deemed appropriate as a commemorative window of the event of the creation of the see of Ripon. It cost £1,250.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER consecrated, on the 18th ult., the new church of St. John, at Pendeen, which is to be the most correct and beautiful church edifice in the county.——The Mayor of Bristol has laid the foundation stone of a new church in the parish of St. Paul's, in that place, to be called St. Clement's. It is to have 300 closed and *four hundred* free sittings, and to cost about £2,000.——St. Saviour's church, Liverpool, was consecrated on the 24th ult. by the Bishop of CHESTER though it has been open by license for several years. ——The Bishop has also consecrated the village church of St. Mary's, at Upton.

ON THE 1st inst, the foundation-stone of a new church to be entitled the church of the Holy Ascension, was laid at Hyde. A like occurrence has not taken place in the parish for a period of 800 years.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE of the 8th, has a very caustic leader on the presence of so many of the colonial Bishops in England now and during the last year. It hits hard at some of the Episcopal Missionaries who show so strong an appreciation of the advantages of "London drawing rooms in the week, and London Chapels on the Sunday, to a refined taste; over the jungle, the swamp, and the prairie," that they seek them so often and as much as possible. The Bishops of NEW ZEALAND and MONTREAL are excepted in these strictures with the wish that there were more like them.

WHIT-SUNDAY was beautifully celebrated at St. Matthew's church, City-road, by the administration of Holy Baptism to no less than *fifty-five* children. The opening of the National Day and Sunday-Schools last year, brought to light the fact of an immense number of unbaptised children; some parents having neglected to bring their children to the font from indifference, and others from the too prevalent idea that "registration" was all that was required. Great pains were taken by the Sunday-school teachers and others to convince the parents of their error in such neglect, and the result has been the baptism of the very large number of children stated above. The Sacrament of Baptism was administered by the incumbent, the Rev. J. LAWRELL, and other parochial clergy, and at the conclusion of the service a very earnest and touching address was delivered by the Bishop of ADELAIDE.

Ireland.—By direction of the Primate to the Dean of Limerick, all the pews in the cathedral of this city are now open to the public; no rent will be expected for any seat, and this unrestricted accommodation to to the citizens at large will be followed, no doubt, by a great increase of attendance and corresponding interest in Church service.

A NEW CHURCH is building in the parish of Dowhill, diocese of Cashel. There has not been a church in this parish within the memory of man. The Bishop of CASHEL has sent a resident curate there, and by his exertions mainly the church is in progress.

Constantinople.—A correspondent of the London *Times* states that the Bishop of GIBRALTAR had been at Constantinople for the last ten weeks, holding a confirmation. Upwards of three hundred persons were confirmed last week, and among them a considerable number of the troops. His lordship has submitted a project to the British Ambassador for the construction of an English church at Constantinople, and Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has promised to propose the subject to his Majesty the Sultan.

Toronto.—We learn from the last annual report of the Diocesan Church Society, which by the way, exhibits a very favourable and prosperous state of things in the Diocese—that the Hon. J. H. CAMERON made provision in March last for the foundation in perpetuity of two scholarships in Trinity College, of the annual value of £25, tenable for three years; open to the sons of clergymen resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference *ceteris paribus* to those who intend to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. G. W. ALLEN, Esq., has also recently announced his intention of founding immediately three scholarships of the annual value of £30, one in Divinity, one in Law, and one in Physic.

A MEETING has just been held at Sandwich to promote the Episcopal Endowment Fund, in pursuance of the suggestions of the Bishop of TORONTO upon this subject in his recent Pastoral.

The Rev. B. CRONYN entered upon a full and interesting statement, in which he detailed the origin of the movement, the outlines of the plan so admirably devised by their esteemed Diocesan, and the prospect of speedy success, which even now, when they have in reality been at work little more than a month, is no longer doubtful. It was, Mr. CRONYN observed, a decisive proof that the Church of Canada heartily responds to the call of her Bishop, that wherever meetings have been held, the subject had excited deep interest, and liberal contributions had been raised. His own book, one of six in the town of London, showed subscriptions amounting to nearly £3,000. In Simcoe £800 had been subscribed at the meeting, in Woodstock £900, in Chatham £350. In fact he entertained no doubt, that in the places where the subject had already been brought before the people, and they did not cover one-half of the field, £8,000 would be raised; and he felt confident that the whole sum required would be subscribed before the end of autumn, and that at the commencement of next year they should be in a position to request leave to elect a Bishop.

Bishop McCOSKRY was present at the meeting, and made a forcible address advocating an increase of the number of Bishops, and instanced our own Diocese before and since its division, in proof of the salutary effect of a numerous Episcopate in the increase and activity of the clergy.

After the adoption of a series of resolutions touching the urgent need of the division of the Diocese, and other matters, £230 were subscribed in aid of the object, and the meeting separated.

For The Churchman.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MR. EDITOR: The remarks of "A Looker On," in your last paper, call for a few observations. I shall say nothing about his objections to chanting the Psalter, because they afford nothing new, and have been long since abundantly refuted in your columns. If he will procure some back numbers and endeavour to muster the arguments in favour of the practice, he may arise from the perusal better satisfied in mind and greatly enlarged in knowledge.

He assails the Alumni, because certain portraits have been painted at their expense. Had he been a member, and present at the meetings, he would have known that the Association perfectly understands its own business.

When the venerable and revered Professors WILSON and MOORE resigned their respective offices, the Association obtained their consent to sit for their portraits. This was considered by the members to be a becoming mark of respect for these beloved instructors, and also an acceptable token of their filial regard towards their *Alma Mater*. To defray the expense, a *special subscription* was entered into, and responded to with great enthusiasm and by a large number. The whole expense, amounting to $450 or thereabouts, was thus defrayed, excepting some ten or fifteen dollars, which was paid out of the Treasury by a special resolution of an annual meeting. Subsequently another subscription was entered into, with like unanimity, to obtain a portrait of the lamented Dr. OGILBY, and the whole expense was defrayed without any charge upon the *Treasury*. And in the opinion of those concerned, the money has been laid out in the most satisfactory manner; and long may the "counterfeit presentments" of these learned and godly men remain suspended on the Seminary walls to attest both the skill of the accomplished artist, and the affection of loving and grateful hearts.

It is true that a suggestion was made by a most respected member, then abroad, as to the joining in a memorial window to the learned Bishop PEARSON, but it is also true that it was deemed inexpedient both by the Executive Committee and by the Association itself, to take any definite action on the subject. The carping critic, however, seems determined to censure the Association for what it does not do, just as if it had done it!

The Associate Alumni suspended all action in raising the Fund for the endowment of the Professorship by virtue of a Resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed several years since in consequence of the financial difficulties of the country. It is evident also to any candid mind that the difficulties of the Church and the Seminary have not hitherto admitted of a renewal of the attempt with any reasonable prospect of success.

The publication of the Sermon and Essay was suspended because of the abolition of all compulsory dues; as well as the disinclination of some of the writers to have their productions printed, which caused a break in the series.

I cannot but admire the taste and good feeling which esteems their publication more important than the obtaining of the three Memorial Portraits of the three distinguished Professors above mentioned. Perhaps, however, "A Looker On" may on reflection come to the conclusion that the members of the Association have the right *privately* to contribute their money for any reasonable and pious purpose they may choose. At any rate it is a right which they will undoubtedly exercise. I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

AN ASSOCIATE ALUMNUS.

For The Churchman.

MR. EDITOR: It is a source of sincere regret to me, and I doubt not to many others also, that none of our churches in the upper part of the city are regularly open on Sunday evening.

It is true that, on the *first* Sunday evening of every month, there is service in St. George's and the church of the Ascension, and on the second Sunday in St. Thomas', but the rest of the time, so far as my experience goes, one may look in vain.

I am sure in a city like ours, where so many transient hearers might be drawn in from the number of those that promenade our streets, on a Sunday evening, and where, too, there are so many regular church-goers who would gladly attend, no argument is needed in support of the proposition I am about to offer.

I would suggest, then, that on every Sunday evening throughout the year, some one of our churches should be open—due notice to be given to the different churches at morning and evening service, and in the religious and secular papers. The matter of arranging the order of rotation and the gentlemen who shall officiate is of course not precisely within my province, and I shall therefore say nothing more.

I merely wish to call the attention of the Clergy to the fact, that while we can hear Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Universalists and Unitarians on Sunday evenings, our own Church closes her doors on us.

Very respectfully yours, A CHURCHMAN.

New York, June 20, 1854.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee, at a meeting held at St. George's, Beekman street, on Monday the 19th of June, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of relieving the numerous Chinamen at present in New York, in a state of destitution and distress.

It has been found, on inquiry, that part of them are desirous of returning to their own country, and part to California; while others are anxious to obtain employment here as servants, or to receive instruction as scholars.

The object of this movement is to grant the needed aid to these strangers in distress. Donations for this purpose will be received by Mr. JAS. VAN NOSTRAND, Treasurer, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich streets, or by any member of the Committee. PELATIAH PERIT, Chairman.

STEWART BROWN, DAVID OLYPHANT,
T. C. DOREMUS, H. H. ELLIOT,
R. B. MINTURN, JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
JAMES HARPER, GEORGE A. JARVIS,
ALFRED EDWARDS, E. W. SYLE.

Communications on the subject of furnishing employment or education to those who desire it, may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee,

The Rev. E. W. SYLE, 53 Broadway.

PUBLIC INSANITY.—Dr. BUTLER had a singular notion respecting large communities and public bodies. His custom was, when at Bristol, to walk for hours in his garden, in the darkest night which the time of the year could afford, and I had frequently the honour to attend him. After walking some time, he would stop suddenly, and ask the question, "What security is there against the insanity of individuals? The physicians know of none; and as to divines, we have no data, either from scripture or from reason, to go upon, relative to this affair." "True, my lord, no man has a lease of his understanding, any more than of his life: they are both in the hands of the sovereign Disposer of all things." He would then take another turn, and again stop short: "Why might not whole communities and public bodies be seized with fits of insanity, as welll as individuals?" "My lord, I have never considered the case, and can give no opinion concerning it." "Nothing but the principle that they are liable to insanity, equally at least with private individuals, can account for the major part of those transactions of which we read in history!" I thought little (adds the dean) of that odd conceit of the bishop at that juncture; but I own I could not avoid thinking of it a great deal since, and applying it to many cases.—BARTLETT's *Life of Bishop* BUTLER.

HOW TO LOOK ON THINGS.—We are fearfully and wonderfully made, fearfully ordered, wonderfully tended, graciously upheld, mysteriously led on, and mercifully provided for; and the Holy One is always moving round about us, and doing everything for us, as though you and I were the only creatures that had His care. Surely it would be a good thing to look at everything so. It would make us a little more thoughtful, a little more thankful, a little more happy, if on everything that came to us we saw plainly written—"This is a messenger—a gift—from GOD."—*Rev.* H. M. LOWER.

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jy1–4t$ SIDNEY KOPMAN.

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LITERATURE.

The Poetical Works of James Beattie, William Falconer, Henry Kirke White. 3 vols. Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Evans & Dickerson, New York.

The new volumes of Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co's British poets are BEATTIE, FALCONER, and KIRKE WHITE. As there has been no good edition of these works for some time, the volumes, in their present elegant dress, a luxury to the eye and touch as well as to the mind, should have a welcome reception, which the whole of this series deserves, by the promptness and spirit with which it is issued. American readers are said to be fond of poetry, and there is no doubt that many of the best volumes, and some which are not the best, have met with a larger sale in this country than where they have been produced in England. TENNYSON has probably sold in larger numbers here, and WORDSWORTH also; while TUPPER and ALEXANDER SMITH undoubtedly have, the latter having reached fourteen editions. The popularity of these recent poets has given rise to numberless imitations, which have not always set the imitators in the best light; they would have done better by studying earlier authors of English poetry, where the difference of taste and manners would have proved a wholesome check upon the too ready adoption of the individual modes of thinking and enthusiasm of others. Young writers may be better taught by old examples than the new. There is very little danger of borrowing an antiquated style; while the effort to discriminate between what was accidental in the dress and fashion of the poet, and essential in his nature, brings the admirer into contact with the true sources of inspiration. We have an example of this in one of the poems before us. BEATTIE's *Minstrel* grew, as the author avows, out of the study of SPENSER. He adopted the metre and caught the music of the rhymes and close; but the whole poem is original. So too THOMSON's "Castle of Indolence," which set out as a professed imitation, soon left the Faery Queen to give expression to the peculiar genius of the modern author. How many lasting poems have been constructed on the models and after the study of the ancients; how few have been built up on the imitation of contemporaries. Of those who followed POPE in his lifetime, and more recently the numerous flock at the heels of BYRON, what ranks have gone to oblivion. The young poet should study the living manners of his age in action, but read the old books. So will the fashion of the day be corrected by what is pure and permanent. In the same way in the formation of character, the study of the biography of the elder worthies has its great advantages. There are many things which concur to this, not the least of which is the sense of respect and reverence which is created by the past. The mind is awed by the spirit of these great men, and not depressed by their immediate competition. We may go to the generous, noble, ancient heroes and poets, as to prolific nature herself. They withhold nothing, they have no jealousies or private ends; whom we may admire without subserviency, follow humbly without slavery, emulate, if we can, without opposition.

BEATTIE is not a very old poet; but we do not think it would be at all injurious for some of the young authors of the day, in the magazines and thin pale volumes of paper-covered "poems," to read a little in him. One hour will carry the reader comfortably through the *Minstrel*, and ten minutes will allow two or three perusals of that dashing little poem, the *Hermit*; and upon these few pages will mainly rest the reputation for genius of JAMES BEATTIE. The art is worth studying, by which the love of posterity may be gained with, apparently, so little outlay. The secret is in the exquisite music of most of these stanzas, in the ardent love of nature which they breathe, and in the weight of human affection, a plummet which sounds the heart at every line. These were the qualities which gained BEATTIE the uninterrupted friendship of JOHNSON, probably in a far greater degree than opposition to HUME, and overcame the real or affected distrust of Scotchmen, of the great literary autocrat. JOHNSON listened with pleasure to the pure clear-toned verse, informed by sound principle, laden with the burden of the cares of life, which again were alleviated by its tender pictures of nature and romance. This friendship with JOHNSON is to us one of the most attractive features in his biography. The author of the "Vanity of Human Wishes" had experienced enough of the pains expressed in the opening stanzas of the *Minstrel* to feel tenderly its mournful beauty.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar!
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with Fortune an eternal war;
Check'd by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,
And Poverty's unconquerable bar,
In life's low vale remote has pined alone,
Then dropt into the grave, unpitied and unknown.

It was a chord which always vibrated through the frame of JOHNSON.

Yet such the destiny of all on Earth:
So flourishes and fades majestic Man.
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,
And fostering gales awhile the nursling fan.
O smile, ye heavens, serene; ye mildews wan,
Ye blighting whirlwinds, spare his balmy prime
Nor lessen of his life the little span!
Borne on the swift, though silent wings of Time,
Old age comes on apace to ravage all the clime.

There are two echoes of the spirit of this stanza which recur to us, from the poets; one, that fine exclamation of WORDSWORTH in the Excursion, a stately procession of words in the funeral pomp of mortality:

So fails, so languishes, grows dim, and dies,
All that this world is proud of. From their spheres
The stars of human glory are cast down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,
Princes, and emperors, and the crowns and palms
Of all the mighty, withered and consumed.

The other is a verse, which has been added in the adaptation of a few stanzas from the Scottish poet JOHN LOGAN's "Complaint of Nature," which appears in the collection of the Episcopal Hymn Book as the 188th Hymn. This is the concluding verse, as given in the Prayer-Book:

Great GOD! afflict not in Thy wrath,
The short allotted span,
That bounds the few and weary days
Of pilgrimage to man.

Which is nearer BEATTIE than LOGAN's original:

Alas! the little day of life
Is shorter than a span;
Yet black with thousand hidden ills
To miserable man.

There is a fine contrast in BEATTIE's poem, where he ascends from a low charnel house, suddenly, to an airy height in the upper world of air and sunshine, which is enhanced by the cheerful domestic life which is brought on the scene:

Let Vanity adorn the marble tomb
With trophies, rhymes, and scutcheons of renown,
In the deep dungeon of some gothic dome,
Where night and desolation ever frown.
Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down;
Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook or fountain's murmuring wave;
And many an evening's sun shine sweetly on my grave.

And thither let the village swain repair;
And, light of heart, the village maiden gay,
To deck with flowers her half-dishevel'd hair,
And celebrate the merry morn of May.
There let the shepherd's pipe the livelong day
Fill all the grove with love's bewitching woe;
And when mild Evening comes in mantle gray,
Let not the blooming band make haste to go;
No ghost, nor spell, my long, my last abode shall know.

For though I fly to 'scape from Fortune's rage,
And bear the scars of envy, spite, and scorn,
Yet with mankind no horrid war I wage,
Yet with no impious spleen my breast is torn:
For virtue lost, and ruin'd man, I mourn.
O man! Creation's pride, Heaven's darling child,
Whom Nature's best, divinest gifts adorn,
Why from thy home are truth and joy exil'd,
And all thy favourite haunts with blood and tears defil'd?

BURNS probably had the last stanza in his ear when he repeated one of its rhymes:

And man, whose heav'n-erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Perhaps the choicest stanza of the *Minstrel* is the oft-quoted appeal for the admiration of nature.

O how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even,
All that the mountains sheltering bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of Heaven,
O how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven!

GRAY, with his delicate poetical perception, singled out this exquisite stanza, on the first appearance of the poem, objecting to one word in it, *garniture*, which he said "suggested an idea of dress, and, what is worse, of French dress." BEATTIE admitted the impeachment, tried to alter the word, and could not find a better. It is a good word to the ear, though it will not bear an appropriate definition.

BEATTIE was a man of great sensitiveness, whose natural poetic temperament was ruthlessly played upon, by fortune assigning him a wife who early became a lunatic. Mr. DYCE, his biographer, tells the story of her having, on one occasion, taken some china jars from the chimney piece, and arranged them on the top of the parlor door, so that the poet, on opening it, might receive them upon his head. There is a touching expression of his recorded, when he said, in allusion to the mother's infirmity, after the death of his second son, "How could I have borne to see their elegant minds mangled with madness!"

FALCONER, another Scottish poet, is presented in excellent trim, alongside of BEATTIE in this series, in a widely leaded volume with an appreciative and critical life by the Rev. JOHN MITFORD. His nautical poem, *The Shipwreck*, may be read either for its fact or fancy. Its technical descriptions of the ship, with his elucidations in the notes, are considered good authority by knowing sailors. Lord BYRON spoke affectionately of his genius for the Greek scenery of his poem. FALCONER was an active sailor in many encounters with the elements. His *Shipwreck* describes an actual incident. He escaped death then and afterward, by his transfer from the *Royal George*, in which ill-fated vessel he was midshipman, but he at last fell a victim to the disaster which he had painted so faithfully in the loss of the *Aurora* frigate, which is supposed to have foundered in 1770 in the Mozambique channel.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE has always been an American favourite. Numerous editions of him have appeared and been consumed among the stock books which steadily pass off without noisy advertisement. There has been a disposition of late among critics to speak lightly of his verses, and attribute their popularity to his early death and the biography of SOUTHEY; but they will stand on their merits independently of those things. His genius was indeed remarkable for its precocity; *Childhood* is a brave poem for a boy of fourteen; but his poems were cast in a true mould for art and nature. He had piety, sentiment, a sonorous moral strain and some humour. A passage has been noticed in his poem on *Time*, in which he anticipated a famous paragraph by MACAULEY. The historian, in his picture of the long existence of the Papacy, speaks of its probable duration "in undiminished vigour, when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.*" He again returns to the illustration when he is describing the perpetuity of the literature of England, "when the sceptre shall have passed away from her; when, perhaps, travellers from distant regions shall in vain labour to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chaunted to some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts."

So KIRKE WHITE, of Britain:

O'er her marts,
Her crowded ports, broods Silence; and the cry
Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash
Of distant billows, breaks alone the void;
Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitols, and hears
The bittern booming in the weeds, he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude.—Her bards
Sing in a language that hath perished;
And their wild harps suspended o'er their graves,
Sigh to the desert winds a dying strain.
Meanwhile the arts, in second infancy,
Rise in some distant clime, and then, perchance,
Some bold adventurer, filled with golden dreams,
Steering his bark through trackless solitudes,
Where, to his wandering thoughts no daring prow
Hath ever plough'd before,—espies the cliffs
Of fallen Albion.—To the land unknown
He journeys joyful; and perhaps descries
Some vestage of her ancient stateliness:
Then he, with vain conjecture, fills his mind
Of the unheard-of race, which had arrived
At science in that solitary nook,
Far from the civil world; and sagely sighs,
And moralizes on the state of man.

We have alluded to the interest felt in America in KIRKE WHITE. This has found expression in England at his grave in the Church of All Saints, Cambridge, where Mr. FRANCIS BOOT, of Boston, placed a tablet to his memory, with a medallion by CHANTREY; while Professor SMYTH furnished this inscription.

Warm'd with fond hope and learning's sacred flame,
To Granta's bowers the youthful Poet came;
Unconquer'd powers the immortal mind display'd,
But worn with anxious thought, the frame decay'd:
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired.
Oh! genius, taste and piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst studies too severe!
Foremost to mourn, was generous SOUTHEY seen,
He told the tale, and show'd what WHITE had been.
Nor told in vain. For o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came and sought the Poet's grave;
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

An Art Student in Munich. By ANNA MARY HOWITT. Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Every visitor to Munich is to a certain extent an Art Student. Art is the sole attraction of the place, the sole topic almost of public interest. It is the predominant subject of thought and conversation with the traveller to a greater extent even than in Rome, for in Rome the interest of antiquity and the associations of history have gathered around temple and church, picture and statue, while in Munich all that is old is commonplace or unimportant. The spectator stands before temples and churches in their newest guise. He must form his opinion of their merits on his own judgment, without the counsel of generation after generation of critics to aid him.

Twenty or thirty years ago, the traveller, far from going out of his way to visit this Bavarian capital, probably scarcely bestowed a passing glance on its streets, if his route took him through them, and a sojourn even brief within its gates was an occasion for grumbling rather than gratification. The late king LUDWIG changed all this. By a liberal use of his private fortune, as well as the resources of the State, he has succeeded in entirely renovating the character of the place. The new portions of the town, especially the street which contains the public buildings, are equal, if not superior, to those of any capital of Europe. Architects have here at least had a fair field, and equal advantages have been afforded to painters. Nowhere has the revived art of fresco painting been carried out more fully or with greater success. The interior walls of the picture and sculpture galleries, the entrance halls of the library and the university, the rooms of the royal palace, are thus decorated with subjects from German history or German poetry, by artists like KAULBACH, CORNELIUS, and HESS, the worthy compeers of the architect KLENZE, and the sculptors RAUCH and SCHWANTHALER. The desire of studying the great works which these artists have already produced, and of participating in their instructions, were the inducements which brought Miss HOWITT, a daughter of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, from London to Munich. Judging from the descriptive powers she displays in this volume, we should argue favourably for her success in the profession she has chosen.

The reader can have no better guide, not only to the treasures of Munich, but to the achievements of modern art, than this volume. He will in addition to this have an excellent insight into the familiar domestic life of southern Germany. He will be taken to village fête as well as cathedral festival, to cottage as well as palace. Miss HOWITT has the true holiday feeling, the zest for the simple pleasures of nature and familiar life, the eye for beauty everywhere which characterize the artist. In addition to these she has all the enthusiasm of youth, with the pleasant wonderment of the inexperienced traveller, for example of which we may quote:

MUNICH WINDOWS.

One little thing peculiar to the winter here I greatly admire—the long rolls of fresh green moss laid inside the windows, to keep out draughts. In many houses the moss garlands are decorated with artificial flowers; but this spoils them entirely. Sometimes you see ivy leaves stuck into the moss, and that is very pretty. Peasants are constantly bringing these moss-wreaths into the city.

Speaking of these moss decorations reminds me of the way in which the Germans train ivy, which is one of the loveliest things of a small kind to be seen in Germany. We in England rarely attach an idea of decoration to ivy beyond its adornment of old houses and ruins, and of our garden-walls. Yet in England ivy flourishes uncared for with much more luxuriance than it does in Germany. But the German, perhaps, appreciating its beauty—because with him it is a rarer blessing—trains it lovingly around his dwelling, around the internal as well as the external walls. From the palace to the cottage, in Germany, there is scarcely a room to be found which does not possess its ivy-tree. As you walk through the streets, and cast your eyes upon the houses, there is hardly a window to be seen which is not twined into a very bower by the graceful and gracious festoons of ivy. Among the picturesque leaves often gleams forth a small statue of the Madonna, or of CHRIST. Ivy trails around the window-bars; ivy makes a pleasant green background to bouquets of flowers blooming in vases or in flower-pots.

A very pleasant little paper, I have often thought, might be written, descriptive of the windows in a German street; and the mode in which the cherished ivy was trained would play a conspicuous part in it. You may read much of the character of the inmates of the dwelling by the ivy: sometimes its leaves are dusty, and its growth is ungraceful, and its prays untastefully trained: sometimes it grows in a gaudy flower-pot, or swings from the centre of the window in a hideously-shaped *Blumen-lamp*—flower-lamp, as it is called—a kind of swinging vessel for plants very much in vogue here; but, as a rule, the ivy is gracefully—nay, most poetically trained; its Blumen-Lamp, if it be planted in one, is often of a graceful, rustic character,—perhaps of red terra-cotta, with delicately moulded foliage of yellowish white clay meandering over it.

But it is not alone in windows that you see ivy trained. Ivy often forms a green and fresh screen across a room, being planted in boxes, and its sprays trained over rustic frame-work. Ivy often casts its pleasant shadows over a piano, so that the musican may sit before his instrument as within a little-bower—ivy may be seen adorning the shrine which hangs upon the wall, or dropping its sprays above the lady's work-table.

The staircase in the house of a great painter here is a complete little bit of fairyland,—thanks to his love of ivy, which festoons the balustrade of the polished oak stairs, and shows forth its kindly leaves among the rarer beauties of palms and myrtles which rise grove-like upon the landings! I know an apothecary's shop, which is rather like a bit of a wild wood, from its growth of ivy, than a shop of physic. I was told the other day of a studio here equally sylvan; and I know an old cobbler who could not mend his shoes without seeing his ivy-bush daily before him as he works.

THE LITTLE CHRIST-CHILD FAIR.

How pretty the fair looked, that bright frosty Sunday noon! but still prettier on the Monday evening, when all was lighted up. Madame THEKLA, with her face tied up in a large white handkerchief, in German fashion, to *prevent toothache*, accompanied me. She looked rather a funny figure, and I know certain people who would not have walked down Regent Street with her; but neither she nor I cared for the huge white head-gear: indeed, I thought it rather *piquant* than otherwise.

First, we walked through the principal street, to peep into the shop-windows, which were all adorned with their most tempting merchandise. Such gaudy vases, ewers, *pokals* (drinking-glasses), of variously tinted and gilded Bohemian glass, in one shop; such exquisite ball-dresses and artificial flowers in another; such tempting jewelry! But the confectioners, with all manner of devices for Christmas Trees, were perhaps the most brilliant—quite enchanted grottoes; and in each shop the the counter, or a table in the middle of the floor, was festooned and decorated tastefully with the choicest articles. It would have been difficult, even in London or Paris, to find anything more beautiful. At this time the streets were deserted in comparison with what they were about four o'clock. Then there was a stir! as busy and well-dressed a throng as any West-end thoroughfare would exhibit on any bright afternoon in May. Ladies and children, all in their best, and all so happy and cheerful, and alert; such rolls and parcels as peeped out from muffs, and from beneath heavy warm cloaks! Every one, high and low, was purchasing presents; and the gentlemen were no whit behind the rest. You saw tall, aristocratic gentlemen, with their wives, busy discussing various purchases; you saw knots of students buying; you saw good fathers in toy-shops; you saw them in booksellers' shops buying ANDERSEN's "*Marchen*," and other favorite books; you saw even little children making their purchases. There were dandified young fellows inspecting the most elegant trinkets, evidently for ladies' wear; and I speculated as to those for whom they purchased. You saw a regular succession of gay Christmas Trees carried through the streets by maid-servants and men-servants—by poor, care-worn, yet, at all events for that one day, happy-looking mothers.

Oh! it was a sight to warm you that cold day, all this happy crowd—more than the warmest Russian furs could have done. But all this, as I said, I saw in the afternoon, and not when good Madame THEKLA, with her white head-dress, and I were on our evening perambulation. Then the chief point of interest was the fair; the effect was very pretty indeed. My good companion, however, assured me, as people always do when you admire anything, that the fair was not nearly as beautiful this time as it was ten years ago, when she last saw it. Let it have been as much more splendid as it might then, it was, however, quite enough to please me now. Was there not still a pretty effect in the long vista of illuminated booths, with the strip of dark azure night-sky overhead, which, contrasting with the glare of the lamps, looked perfectly oriental—at least as I imagine an eastern sky at night? And were not those booths themselves very pretty, all lined with pale pink and blue tissue-paper, and the stalls heaped up with confectionery, drapery, or crucifixes, and really lovely statuettes of madonnas and saints, as it might be, and presided over by elegant young women in their gayest attire, or bearded men wrapped up in furs?

At all events, the students of the good University of Munich, and various young painters, recognisable by a yet longer growth of hair and beard than the ordinary student, and by a certain semi-Raphaelesque cut of cap and cloak, seemed to think the *fair*—in two senses—attractive; for they were there in crowds, considerably increasing the picturesque character of the scene, as you may imagine. And then, what groves of Christmas Trees there were, all fluttering with gay ribbons! and what heaps and heads of gilded walnuts! and what heaps of gay dolls, with large tinsel wings to represent the Christ-child! what hideous little dols! But all was bright, and glittering, and cheery; and the keen frosty night-air added quite a zest to the whole thing. Such was the Christmas Fair.

* Article, RANKE's History of the Popes.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTINCT IN A FISH.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Institution, the following curious facts were narrated by Dr WARWICK, one of the members, with respect to instinct in animals. He stated, "that when he resided at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park, and came to a pond where fish intended for the table were kept. He took notice of a fine pike, about six pounds in weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing it struck its head against a tenter-hook in a post (of which there were several in the pond to prevent poaching), and, as it afterwards appeared, fractured its skull, and turned the optic nerve on one side. The agony evinced by the fish was most horrible. It rushed to the bottom, and boring its head into the mud, whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to the sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out the water on the bank. He (the Doctor) went and examined it, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture of the skull. He carefully replaced this, and with a small silver toothpick raised the indented portion of the skull. The fish remained still for a short time, and he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved, but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about, until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time Dr. WARWICK did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the water, and, with the assistance of the keeper, the Doctor made a kind of pillow for the fish, which was then left to its fate. Upon making his appearance at the pond the following morning the pike came towards him to the edge of the water; and actually laid his head upon his foot. The Doctor thought this most extraordinary, and he examined the fish's skull, and found it was going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pond for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whenever he turned; but being blinded on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side towards the bank, as it could not then see its benefactor. On the next day he took some young friends down to see the fish, which came to him as usual; and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle, and feed out of his hand. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are. He (Dr. WARWICK) thought this a most remarkable instance of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received, and as it always came at his whistle, it proved also what he had previously, with other naturalists, disbelieved—that fishes are sensible to sound."—*Correspondent of the Derby Reporter.*

SYSTEMATIC STUDY.—Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON at Bishops Stortford a few days ago observed:—"Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get the time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?' I shall perhaps surprise you by the answer I make—the answer is this: 'I contrive to do so much, by never doing too much at a time.' A man to get through work well must not overwork himself, for if he do too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do too little to-morrow. Now, since I begun really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left College and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have travelled much—I have mixed much in politics and in the various business of life, and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere above sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much special research. And what time do you think as a general rule I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a-day, and when Parliament is sitting not always that. But then during those hours I have given my whole attention to what I was about."

PROPER USE OF EXERCISE.—Those who are able can scarcely take too much active exercise of any kind, so that it is kept within the bounds of fatigue. Walking, riding, rowing, fencing, and various games as fives, tennis, rackets, &c., are all to be recommended to those who are able to enjoy them. Horse exercise is particularly beneficial when it can be borne, partly from the exhilarating effect of rapid motion on the spirits, but principally by the complete exoygenation of the blood it leads to, by the gentle exercise of voluntary inspiration it induces. Reading aloud and singing, when not carried to excess, are most beneficial exercises, and can be practised by the most infirm. They tend to produce deep inspiration, equal expansion of the lungs, and give free access of air to the smaller divisions of the air passages, thereby decarbonizing the blood more rapidly. The lungs, diaphragm, and walls of the chest, are gently but freely exercised, and the air tubes are freed from obstruction. Like all other organs those of respiration acquire power by exercise, and that which at first produces breathlessness is soon performed almost unconsciously, and without fatigue. In all these cases, and in all gymnastic exercises, care must be taken not to hurry the circulation so as to produce either breathlessness or muscular fatigue.—SPENCER WELLS *on Gout.*

PAPER-MAKING.—On the subject of the manufacture of paper, a commodity which has been greatly enhanced in price since the Baltic was closed, the *Gardener's Chronicle* has the following observations:—"The wants of paper-makers can only be satisfied by the production of more raw material. That material can be as well provided in our own fields as by foreign importation, and we believe as abundantly. Whether, however, we can grow paper materials as cheaply as they may be imported is a question to be answered by no other means than by experiment. Country gentlemen, living near paper-mills, are those by whom the experiment should be tried. It cannot cost much; their gardeners are the men to conduct it, and now is the time to set about it. The problem to solve is, whether it is more profitable to grow an acre of corn, of root crop, or of paper materials? Paper materials are vegetable fibre. All plants consist largely of this substance, but in some it is more abundant than in others, or more separable, or finer, or of a better colour. Those plants will be best suited for the purpose in question in which it is most abundant, most separable, finest, and whitest. We are surrounded by suitable plants, but they are not cultivated. Nettles and mallows, in particular, are well known to possess the necessary qualities; so does the Spanish broom and probably the common broom; any of these thrive in poor soil, where better crops cannot be produced. The common stinging nettle is an example of what we mean. Its fibre is very fine and good, scarcely inferior to hemp, and has been used in Germany in the manufacture of first-class paper. Fishing-lines and cordage of good quality are also said to have been prepared from it. Wherever anything can grow there the nettle is at home; no bad seasons hurt it; no neglect injures it; and it is subject to neither blight nor mildew, nor the ravages of insects. Mallows are to be had everywhere; and from them a white fibre is procurable in abundance. We do not find that it has been employed in paper-making, but its fibre is known to have been used for cordage. As to common broom, it is worth ascertaining whether it may not be cut profitably for its fibre. Its near relative, the Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*), is reported to yield a very good substance without much trouble. So much of the former is to be found among plantations in poor sandy districts, that there can be no difficulty in procuring enough for a fair trial. It is by no means improbable, indeed, that many other neglected plants may be turned to similar account, by enlightened experimentalists; for there is no doubt that we are surrounded by wealth which we cannot recognise, and which never will be appreciated till 'common things' are understood as well as useless rarities."

MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS.

PULPIT ORATORY.—A theological student once wrote to Mr. GARRICK for advice on public speaking, and he gave the following reply: "My dear sir:—You know how you would feel and speak in a parlor to a dear friend, who was in imminent danger of his life; and with what enegetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You would be yourself, and the interesting nature of your subject, impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most graceful and suitable gestures. What you would be in the parlor, be in the pulpit, and you will not fail to please, to affect, to profit."

HUMANITY.—If the boys were acquinted with the wonderful structure of insects, and of other animals low in the scale, they would never be found sticking pins into flies, or tormenting cats; nor, when men, would they treat those noble domestic animals, the horse and ox, with cruelty. The girl who has learned to derive enjoyment from observing the operations, and watching the metamorphoses of insects, who knows their history, and is conversant with their structure, habits, and curious economy, will mark those circumstances in animals higher in the scale; and ascending to her own species, will learn also the elevation of her own nature. As she grows up to womanhood, she will feel more intensely the delicacy and dignity of the feminine character, and resist with more force the temptations which always beset innocence, amiability, and inexperience, both from without and from within.—*New England Farmer.*

THE ROOKS.—"A large colony of rooks," says Dr. PERCIVAL, "subsisted many years in a grove on the banks of the river Irwell near Manchester. One serene evening I placed myself within the view of it, and marked with attention the various labours, evolutions, and pastimes, of this crowded society. The idle members amused themselves with chasing each other through endless mazes; and, in their flight, they made the air sound with a variety of discordant noises. In the midst of these playful exertions, it unfortunately happened that one rook, by a sudden turn struck his beak against the wing of another. The sufferer instantly fell into the river. A general cry of distrsss ensued. The birds hovered with every expression of anxiety over their distressed companion. Animated by their sympathy, and, perhaps, by the language of counsel known to themselves, he sprang into the air, and by one strong effort, reached the point of rock which projected into the water. The joy became universal; but alas! it was soon changed into notes of lamentation; for the poor wounded bird, in attempting to fly towards his nest, dropped into the river, and was drowned, amidst the moans of his whole fraternity."

CHURCH BELLS.—The great bell of St. Paul's, London, weighs 8,400 pounds; the great bell of Lincoln, 9,894 pounds. Great Tom, in CHRIST Church, Oxford, the largest bell in England, weighs 17,000 pounds. The bell in Palez Vecchio, at Florence, suspended 295 feet from the ground, weighs, 17,000 pounds. The great bell of St. Peter's, at Rome, weighs 18,600 pounds. The bell at Erfurt, 28,000. But large as are these bells, they shrink considerably when compared with those of Russia. The bell in the tower of St. Ivan, in Moscow, weighs 100,000 pounds; and the fallen great bell which lies at the foot of the same tower, 443,772 pounds. Its height is over 21 feet, and its diameter at the rim is 22 feet. The metal in it is estimated to be worth about £70,000.—*Banner of the Cross.*

THE LAKE OF ZURICH.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich:—"At about 100 feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village of Mellen, there have been found several rows of piles formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of 16 feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud, there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears made of stone, carefully cut, and very pointed; poignards made of flint, with buckhorn handles; a battle axe in stone, clay vases, evidently formed by the hand without the aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has been also found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are now under examination by a commission of antiquarians."

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—"My good friend," said Lord KAIMES to a farmer, "such are the wonderful discoveries in science, that I should not be surprised if, at some future time, one might be able to carry the compost of an acre of land to the field in our coat pocket." "Very possible," replied the farmer, "but in that case, I suspect you would be able to bring back the crop in your waistcoat pocket."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of
DAMASK AND MOREEN for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule.
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair*.
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22-1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.—Our friends, who are about purchasing any of the above goods, and wish the best at prices generally paid for inferior qualities, are respectfully referred to UNION ADAMS' Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. Aug13-1y

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 257 BROADWAY.

Removal!

THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "THOS. FAYE & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "PARES & FAYE," 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.
We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.
New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.
Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
ap8-tf † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c., at Low Prices for Cash.—GEORGE E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street, (near Chatham,) New York, has now in store, and is constantly receiving, a well assorted stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of
Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, in new designs;
Superior English and American 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, comprising many new patterns, made expressly for the first-class trade; also
Twilled and Plain Venetian HALL and STAIR Carpets;
OIL CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 25 feet, in various qualities;
Rich Mosaic, Tufted, and Common HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, of different sorts;
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, of choice patterns;
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Plaid and Plain MATTINGS;
WINDOW SHADES, of desirable styles;
STAIR COVERINGS, STAIR RODS, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. He is also Agent for selling
CARHART & NYE's Power-Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, which are in quality, style, and colors, equal to any goods made.
All which will be *fairly represented* to purchasers, and sold at *fair prices.* *m25-6m

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. *m11-1y

CRYSTAL PALACE MILLINERY.—STRAW HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, No. 401 Hudson street, opposite the Greenwich Bank, New York.—L. BINNS respectfully announces to his patrons and the ladies generally, that he will daily display for inspection and sale, a splendid and extensive assortment of SPRING MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, consisting of Silk, Crape, Lawn, Fancy Braid, Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Paris Bonnets; Blond lace, Braid, Gimps, French Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bloomers, Flats, Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama and other Hats, &c., &c. The largest stock of Millinery and Straw Goods at retail, to be found at any one establishment in the city (without exception), and at the lowest prices.
2000 Leghorn Flats and Bonnets, just received.
N. B.—A large variety of Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand. Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets of every style. All kinds of Straw Bonnets and Hats cleaned and pressed equal to new.
The Eighth avenue Cars and Kipp and Brown's Stages pass the door every minute.
☞ Remember—L. BINNS, No. 401 Hudson street, one door below Clarkson street, New York. ap29-3m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., of Columbian Hall, 281 Grand street, New York, have opened their importation of Spring and Summer goods, for the inspection of their patrons, viz.: a large and well-assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, selected with great care, by their agents in Europe, from the most celebrated manufacturers, which, for variety and elegance, cannot be surpassed.
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS of the newest styles, containing select designs in India and Foulard Silks at low prices.
BROCADE AND SOLID COLORED SILKS of the choicest coloring and patterns. The solid colors were ordered expressly for our trade, and are select tints.
Plain Black Gros de Rhine, Figured and Brocade Black Silks in the newest patterns, of the best manufacture, and warranted equal to any imported.
Mourning Goods.—Bombasins, Canton cloths, Mous. de laines Alpacas, together with a complete assortment of mourning apparel.
DRESS GOODS.—Bareges, Satin Plaid, Printed and Plain colors, in tans, modes, ashes of rose, and high colors; Plaid Poplins, Ginghams, Printed Challies and Mous. de laines. Paris printed Jaconets and Lawns of every description.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—Paris Mantillas and Talmas. Entirely new patterns in all desirable colors.
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; Broche, long and square; plain and printed Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, in every variety.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—LINEN DAMASKS, Table cloths, napkins, doylies, and towelling, linen sheeting all widths, pillow and shirting linen, muslin sheeting and shirting, bed tick, etc.
FRENCH TOILET and MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LACE CURTAINS and Window drapery of every description, of Swiss manufacture; also a large assortment of French and British lace goods and embroideries.
☞ Messrs. S. & M. E. T. & Co. would announce to their patrons and strangers visiting the city, that the recent enlargement and improvement of COLUMBIAN HALL (so necessary to their business) obviates all inconvenience from want of room, and by adhering to the one price system strictly, together with the facilities of importing all the goods in their trade, they are enabled to sell at much less rates than usual retail prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
ap8-3m 281 Grand street, N. Y.

NEW CARPETING. Spring Importation, 1854.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl street, opposite William street, have received direct from England, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Carpeting, consisting of MOSAIC MEDALLIONS, in one entire piece; VELVET MEDALLIONS, with borders and filling to match; VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, newest designs, and brilliancy of color cannot be surpassed in the city.
Also, a full and complete assortment of three ply superfine and fine Ingrain Carpeting, from the most celebrated AMERICAN and ENGLISH makers. OIL CLOTHS, from one to nine yards wide, from Hare & Co., and other English and American makers, in Fresco, Marble, Oaks, Italian, and Chintz, well seasoned; made expressly to our order. Also, Stairs' Carpeting, Rugs, Druggets, Stair Rods, Piano and Table covers, and all other goods usually found in first class carpet stores.
N. B.—A large stock of COCO MATTING and MATS, ENGLISH SHEEP SKINS and ADELAIDES, to which we call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants. The above goods are imported direct by W. & T. Lewis, and are offered for CASH ONLY, full 20 per cent. below Broadway prices. ap8-3m

LONG ISLAND DYE WORKS. Office No. 25 John street New York.
The proprietor of this old-established Dye-house, well known for the superiority and style of his workmanship in Refinishing and Coloring with brilliancy, silk, worsted, velvets, cachemeres, crape shawls, &c., &c., and also in cleaning in unsurpassable style all kinds of wearing apparel, respectfully solicits the continuance of your kind patronage. [ap8-3m] L. DUHAIN, 25 John street.

FR. FREY's Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Establishment, No. 70 Allen street, one door above Grand-st., New York. Every description of Silk and Woolen Goods Dyed and Finished in the latest French style. All kinds of Shawls, Table-covers, Rugs and Carpets, cleaned without unripping. Gentlemen's Garments dyed, cleaned and pressed in the neatest manner.
All orders will be punctually attended to. m18-6m

STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment.—Office No. 3 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments dyed; Crape Shawls, Lace and other Curtains, &c., cleaned and re-finished.
f11-1y BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster sereet,
Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens' Department.
The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit'—CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.
The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.
He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.
Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every descrrption. mar5-tf

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, 343 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MAN'F'G CO. my20-1y

JOHN T. BUDD'S First Premium RANGES, also, Manufacturer and Proprietor of LOCKWOOD'S COOKING and LAUNDRY RANGES. No. 616 Broadway, New York.
Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Parlor Grates and Stoves Cleaned, Re-set and Repaired, Mason Work, Flagging, Paving, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work Furniture for all kinds of Ranges on hand and made to order. je17-1y

TEA WAREHOUSE.—J. WATSON, 377 Bowery, (second door below Fifth street,) dealer in Teas, Coffee, &c. 3 lb. packages of Tea of every quality done up in TIN FOIL, very convenient for families going in the country. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27-1y

UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGINGS.—CHILDS & SMITH are now opening their Spring importation of French Paper Hangings, which will be found to embrace all the best styles, being selected for first class city trade; also American Paper Hangings of every description, Window Shades, Window Cornices, Lace, Muslin and Damask Curtains. All kinds of Upholstery work attended to at shortest notice, by [ap1-3m] CHILDS & SMITH, 449 Pearl st.

KING EDWIN AND PAULINUS.

But, to remote Northumbria's royal Hall,
Where thoughtful Edwin, tutored in the school
Of sorrow, still maintains a heathen rule,
Who comes with functions apostolical?
Mark him, of shoulders curved, and stature tall,
Black hair, and vivid eye, and meagre cheek,
His prominent feature like an eagle's beak;
A Man whose aspect doth at once appal
And strike with reverence. The monarch leans
Toward the pure truths this Delegate propounds;
Repeatedly his own deep mind he sounds
With careful hesitation; then convenes
A synod of his Counsellors:—give ear,
And what a pensive sage doth utter, hear!

"Man's life is like a sparrow, mighty King!
That—while at banquet with your chiefs you sit
Housed near a blazing fire—is seen to flit
Safe from the wintry tempest. Fluttering,
Here did it enter; there, on hasty wing,
Flies out, and passes on from cold to cold;
But whence it came we know not, nor behold
Whither it goes. Even such that transient Thing,
The human Soul; not utterly unknown
While in the Body lodged, her warm abode;
But from what world She came, what woe or weal
On her departure waits, no tongue hath shown:
This mystery if the Stranger can reveal,
His be a welcome cordially bestowed!"

Prompt transformation works the novel lore;
The Council closed, the Priest in full career
Rides forth an armed man, and hurls a spear
To desecrate the Fane which heretofore
He served in folly. Woden falls, and Thor
Is overturned; the mace, in battle heaved
(So might they dream) till victory was achieved,
Drops, and the god himself is seen no more;
Temple and Altar sink, to hide their shame
Amid oblivious weeds. *O come to me,*
Ye heavy-laden! such the inviting voice
Heard near fresh streams; and thousands who rejoice
In the new rite—the pledge of sanctity—
Shall, by regenerate life, the promise claim.

—Wordsworth.

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.

. . . . But it is unnecessary to go into further detail of the domestic cares, trifling when singly viewed, but by no means small and insignificant in their aggregate, which tried the patience, and wore upon the spirits of Mrs. Edson during all that morning, as they had done many mornings before; but the morning and its cares passed away, and gave place to the afternoon, as mornings always do.

As Mrs. Edson was sitting by the cradle in which Charley was taking his afternoon nap, while Willie, the next eldest, was seated upon the rug surrounded by his blocks, with which he was rearing something, which he very gravely informed his mother was a "big church," the door bell rang. Mrs. Edson looked somewhat anxiously towards the door till it was opened, and the cheerful face of Aunt Mary appeared, when the anxious look immediately gave place to a smile of cordial welcome, for Aunt Mary *was* welcome.

She was one who carried sunshine with her wherever she went, no matter how dark and cloudy the sky might be; and she had a peculiar faculty of drawing into the sunlight, too, all those who were so happy as to be thrown into her society. She would take the little world of thought and feeling, cares and anxieties, upon the cloudy side of which they dwelt, and so turn it upon its axis as to bring them, before they were aware, directly into the sunlight of cheerful hope and lofty courage. She was not one of those persons whose hollow-hearted inquiries after your welfare lead one to smile, and say that all is well, when covered over by that smile is a fountain of sorrow, and hidden under an assumed gaiety is a heavy heart. There was something in her unaffected good-will and hearty sympathy which led one as it were to place the keys of their heart in her hand, and pour into her ear the tale of their most hidden joys and sorrows.

Mrs. Edson was not long in communicating to Aunt Mary the fact that she felt thoroughly discouraged, and quite wretched that afternoon, but when Aunt Mary inquired the cause, Mrs. Edson replied: "Ah! that is the very difficulty, Aunt Mary. If my troubles were sufficiently dignified to be worth repeating, I could bear them better; in such a case one might expect some sympathy, but to be weighed down by a burden of cares and vexations, each one of which is so trifling in itself, that it seems ludicrous even to mention it as a trouble, is hard to bear. Let me think what has vexed me, and put me out of tune to-day."

Mrs. Edson here paused a moment to run over in her mind the various events of the morning, and at the end of this review she burst into a laugh, for she had a keen sense of the ludicrous. "I declare," said she, "I can't think of a single trouble which by itself is worth repeating; yet, in the aggregate, I can assure you I have not found them anything to be laughed at. It seems small enough to speak of a button wanted on a husband's shirt, or a cut finger to be closed up, as troubles; but when the button has to be sewed on, and the finger to be done up, a book to be covered, a lost geography to be found, and half-a-dozen other things to be done all at one time, if they are all small things, when put together they are more than I know how to bear. But I am most troubled," continued Mrs. Edson more seriously, "when I compare the petty toils and cares of life with our destiny as immortal beings, with the infinite results which depend upon the transient period of our sojourn here, and with the glorious hopes inspired by that Gospel which brings life and immortality to light. There seems such an incongruity between the two, that I am often tempted to wonder why things are so arranged. I certainly often find it very difficult to bear in mind that there is any thing in the world to be done or cared for but one's lesser domestic duties. It often seems as if my energies were all expended on these trifling cares. If the cares and toils of life were more dignified, more in keeping, so to speak, with our destiny as immortal beings, their tendency to elevate the soul, and fit it for a nobler, better life than this, would then be more apparent."

Mrs. Edson was here interrupted by Willie, who had grown tired of his seat upon the rug, and his blocks, and had left them to seek for some other source of amusement. Going to a small work-stand, he began to pull at the drawer. "Willie," said his mother, "you must let that drawer alone. Let it alone and come away, Willie."

Willie looked at his mother and let go the drawer for a moment, but he soon had his hand upon it again. "Does Willie hear mamma?" Mrs. Edson now asked. "Let that drawer alone and come away from the stand."

But Willie still stood by the stand, looking very undecided, though he did not again offer to touch the drawer. "If Willie doesn't mind mamma, and come away from the stand, I shall have to punish him," said Mrs. Edson, very decidedly. Willie then walked slowly away from the stand, and as he did so Aunt Mary observed to his mother, "Are you not making too serious a matter of a very small thing." Mrs. Edson looked up at Aunt Mary, with some surprise, for she was not in the habit of hearing her reason in this way on the subject of family government, but she replied earnestly, "It surely is not a small thing that my child should be taught to obey me. His welfare for this world, and the world to come, will depend upon his learning this lesson."

"But surely," replied Aunt Mary, "it was a small thing in itself for Willie to pull out that drawer, and still smaller to stand by the side of it. Is there not an incongruity in teaching him so important a lesson as *obedience* to parental authority by means of a thing so trifling in itself."

"In what more appropriate way," said Mrs. Edson, "could I teach him a lesson of obedience at his age? It seems to me that a thing so simple is just adapted to his capacity, and is the best possible way of teaching him the lesson I wish him to learn. What parent would wish to give his child, just learning to walk, his first lesson of the necessity of care, by placing him on the edge of a precipice, where one false or tottering step would prove fatal? Who would not rather prefer that his first fall should be over the footstool, and on to the soft parlour carpet, and his first lesson of carefulness be learned there?"

"These views, my good niece," replied Aunt Mary, "are too perfectly correct to be opposed; but let us apply the principle involved in them to the subject on which we were conversing when we were interrupted by Willie. What are we all while dwellers here in the body, but children, not only in capacity and maturity, but also wayward children, who need to be trained and disciplined? You feel that you are teaching your child a lesson of the greatest value and importance, affecting his character for time and eternity, simply by securing his obedience to your commands in a thing exceedingly trifling in itself; and it is by just such lessons as these that you expect to establish the *habit* of obedience so priceless in its value, preparing him both to obey and to govern, when he reaches adult years. Now, if by means equally simple, and seemingly disproportioned to the result to be obtained by them, our Heavenly Father is preparing and disciplining us for a nobler and better life than this, can we not see that there is wisdom and fitness in the one case as well as in the other? Can we not learn patience, submission, meekness, and self denial, from the cares and toils of life, as well as the child can learn from the great and vital principle of obedience to lawful authority, from the simple lessons by which he is taught this obedience? When we reflect how frail and erring we are, would we, if we could, be made ruler over many things until we have learned to be more faithful in the few things now committed to us? It was a very small thing, when viewed by itself, for Willie to stand by the side of the drawer, but, *when connected with a lesson of filial obedience*, it lost its insignificance and became a matter of interest and importance. So it is with the cares and toils which constitute so large a share of the discipline of life. If we view them disconnected with the object they are designed to accomplish, they will seem trifling and insignificant. But when we view them, as we ever should, in connection with the great design to be accomplished by them, they are at once stripped of all their littleness, and become invested with a dignity and importance well calculated to inspire the mind with cheerful hope and lofty courage."

"I believe I have looked at these things in a wrong light," replied Mrs. Edson. "If I had viewed them more in the light in which you now present them, I believe I could have borne them better."

"If you will consider yourself," said Aunt Mary, "at all times but as a child whom your Heavenly Father is leading, and quickening, and disciplining, by means which He in His infinite wisdom sees to be most appropriate to your present state of imperfection, darkness, and ignorance, you will be greatly assisted to bear the toils and cares of life. Such a view of them will invest them with that dignity and importance of the want of which you complain, and will lead you to derive the strength to bear them, from the same Source from which you would seek strength to bear any trial."—*Christian Treasury*.

GENERAL CHURCH RELIEF FUND.

The following communication from Dr. Potter, together with the Report and the Statement and Appeal, which we append, should have been published last week; but they did not reach us in season for the first side of the paper, and so were obliged to lie over. The object aimed at is, it seems to us, one of the most important that those can lay their hands to, who really have at heart the welfare of the Church; there being, we believe, to right-minded men few greater dissuasives from undertaking the Ministry, than the probabilities thereby incurred of entailing poverty and want on their old age and on those whom they may leave behind them. Men are complaining much, and justly, of want of ministers; but, we submit, to meet that want, it is far better everyway to remove the discouragements and hindrances proceeding from this cause, than by letting down the standard and diminishing the cost of preparation. We published last week a good article from the London *Evening Journal* on The Clergy Provident Association, an enterprise lately set on foot in England, with aims similar to those of the undertaking now in question. We commend the whole matter to the close attention and generous action of our readers; thanking Dr. Potter, withal, for giving us so fair an opportunity of calling it up.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

My Dear Sir: I send you "*A Statement and Appeal*" in behalf of the General Fund for Widows and Orphans of deceased clergymen, and for Aged and Infirm clergymen, which was prepared by the Trustees of the Fund soon after the close of the last General Convention, by which it was established. The document has been kept back in order that the terms and regulations, which require care in the preparation, may go out with it. But the general principles by which the Fund is to be regulated will be sufficiently apparent from the Statement itself; and it has now become proper that the claims of the Fund and the considerations which induced the General Convention to institute it should be presented to the whole Church. After mature consideration, I see no reason to change the views which led me, with others, to urge the passage of the measure through the General Convention. Cases of actual distress which could obtain no relief from existing sources, and which were evidently of a nature to occur frequently in future years, originally suggested the movement. I fear the Fund will never be large enough to endanger the peace of the Church, or the independence of any of its members, or to weaken in any mind the motives to foresight and frugality,—and yet I do hope that it will find the means of soothing many an anxious and aching heart, and of preventing many a son and daughter of the clergy from being suddenly deprived of the means of continuing his or her education. The first two laymen to whom the Statement and Appeal was read in manuscript offered, without being asked, at the close of the reading, each his $1,000 for the Fund. It is believed that there are others who will be like minded. It has been thought that if twenty or thirty thousand dollars could be secured in the outset for the "Open" Branch of the Fund (these being obtained in large subscriptions from opulent laymen), that the Fund would at once take its proper position in the estimation of the Church, and become an instrument of great good. For such an object I am willing to beg, though not fond of the occupation. It only needs to be added that the Trustees were originally selected for the time from one Diocese, in order that they might be near enough to each other for those frequent meetings which would be requisite in the first consultations for organization. They would have been all from the same *City* if the Chairman first named could have been induced to give his time and thoughts to the subject. The result of their labours will be reported to the next General Convention, and they will then be very well pleased to see the Direction made more broad and comprehensive. They were willing to work for the thing in the beginning; but they have no special desire to continue as Trustees after the first labours of organizing and building up shall have been gone through with.

Robert B. Minturn, Esq., 78 South street, New York, is the Treasurer.

I remain very truly yours, Horatio Potter.

Albany, June 14, 1854.

Report.

The joint Committee appointed to consider the expediency of instituting a general fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen, and designed to extend its benefits to the whole American Church, and to report as soon as possible a plan for the management of said fund, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have had the subject under consideration, and have given to it all the attention which the shortness of the time allowed them and the pressure of other duties would permit, and that they are unanimously of opinion that the object is one of the highest importance, and that it is the duty of this Church to establish such a fund without delay.

Appended to this Report are a series of resolutions the adoption of which by this General Convention will, it is believed, at once call the fund into existence, and place it in a condition to commence its beneficent operations. The names of the clergymen and laymen designated in one of the resolutions, to constitute a board of trustees for the proposed fund, are such as will inspire the fullest confidence in every part of the country, and relieve all minds from even the least anxiety in regard to the wise and faithful management of the funds committed to their trust.

The Committee are impressed with a solemn conviction that there should be no delay. Upon their first coming together they learned to their surprise, that the delegation from one of the dioceses came up to this General Convention, expressly instructed to ask for just such a provision as that upon which they were met to deliberate; and in various quarters, among bishops, clergy, and laity, they have met facts and opinions all tending to the same conclusion.

In several of the older and stronger dioceses, there are already existing, and have been for many years, local societies with large funds, which are doing great good within their respective spheres; but the Committee are strongly of opinion that all mere local and partial provisions will always be found to be inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. In feeble dioceses, and in those exterior portions of the Church, where there is the most urgent need of some provision for the relief of the widows and orphans of the long tried and now departed labourer, there is the greatest inability to make any effectual provision; there is an absolute impossibility, in the nature of things, of doing anything more than to afford, from year to year, a scanty support to the minister of Christ, so long as he is able to continue actually in the field.

When the clergyman has been a long time ministering to the same flock, and dies at last in the place where he has so laboured, and when there is competent ability on the part of the Church in that place, some provision is very apt to be made for the widow and orphans of the deceased pastor. But even in these, the most favourable cases, no safe reliance can be placed upon the hope of any permanent and adequate relief being provided for the bereaved wife and children. A momentary burst of sympathy, destined to pass quickly away before the cares and distractions of life, and a very limited subscription at first, not likely to be renewed afterwards, are all that can be anticipated in most of such cases; and they constitute but a poor resource for the family of one who has worn himself out in the service of Christ and of his fellow-men!

But the cases are very numerous, in which the labourer has unavoidably removed so often from one post of duty to another, that he has been unable to establish a strong claim upon the gratitude and sympathy of any one community; at least, such a claim as is very likely to be recognised and allowed.

The cases are, perhaps, still more numerous in which the devoted servant of God, having lost his health amid manifold labours and trials, has found it expedient to withdraw from among the people to whom he had ministered, and has retired to some remote place to languish and die, far away from the souls that had learned to love him, and perhaps far distant from any community of Churchmen having much ability to succour the sorrowing and destitute members of his family.

But a few months ago, the minister of Christ was at his post, in the fulness of his strength and usefulness—a burning and a shining light—the centre of a circle of loving and admiring hearts—his family surrounded by abundant comforts and gratifications. To-day we are called to look upon a totally different scene. The pastor, the husband, and father, has been suddenly called away from his earthly stewardship; and his family—his destitute wife and children—the pride and joy of their hearts forever removed from their sight, have been compelled to look out for a new and strange place of abode; the children have been deprived of many advantages formerly enjoyed for obtaining a good education, and the wife has been reduced to the necessity of drudging for a living for herself and her children at one of the most anxious and uncomfortable of all the employments of this life.

The Committee believe they cannot be mistaken in supposing that the opulent members of our communion—nay, that every earnest and considerate Christian in all our spiritual household—will gladly co-operate in any well-directed efforts to create a fund, from which effectual relief may go forth to such families as the one here pictured feebly to the imagination of the Church. It is no exaggerated picture. It is no extraordinary case. Some such cases must be known to almost every experienced member of the Church; and not to detain the House too long, the Committee would most earnestly press the importance of immediate action to correct this great injustice—to relieve these untold and widespread miseries.

Let opulent Churchmen be appealed to, to make liberal contributions to the fund provided for in one of the resolutions appended to this Report. Let them be put in mind that here is one of the most affecting and most useful objects to which they can make bequests, when they come to think of preparing for their departure out of this world. Let them be taught to appreciate the great and precious privilege of contributing to fill a *reservoir* from which streams of blessing may flow out to the end of time, to bereaved and desolate hearts—hearts justly dear to the affections of the Church. Let Christian congregations, who are enjoying the blessings that flow from the ministry of the Church, be incited to lend an annual contribution to assist in swelling a fund, the very existence of which will lighten the anxieties of the laborious pastor, and enable the faithful wife and rising family to look forward to the future with somewhat less of gloomy apprehension.

The Committee submit the following resolutions, and recommend their immediate adoption, thus instituting at once the proposed fund, and naming the first board of trustees, with the understanding that in their report to the next General Convention, they present a thoroughly digested system for the future operations of this great organ of relief.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Alfred Lee, George Burgess, George Upfold,	Committee of House of Bishops.
Horatio Potter, Charles Hanckel, Charles Tomes, Thomas Ruffin, Edward A. Newton,	Committee of House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, be, and is hereby instituted, by the authority of the General Convention of said Church.

Resolved, That said fund be placed under the management of seven trustees, to be appointed triennially by the General Convention, on nomination by a joint committee.

Resolved, That the Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, the Rev. John Henry Hobart, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Luther Bradish, Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., be the trustees for the ensuing three years.

Resolved, That the board of trustees, named in the preceding resolution, have full power to procure an act of incorporation; to receive and invest, or otherwise dispose of, all funds which may come into their hands from annual subscribers, from the contributions of individuals or congregations, or from bequests; that they make such grants as circumstances may justify and require, until the next General Convention—to which they shall report all their proceedings, and also a carefully digested system for future operations.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to bring the subject to the notice of their clergy and congregations, and to endeavour to procure from each congregation an annual contribution to this very important object.

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In further elucidation of the general views presented in the foregoing Report, the Trustees desire to direct particular attention to the following facts and considerations:

1. That in the feebler dioceses, and in all those more recent ones which lie along the exterior borders of the Church, where the clergyman is apt to be most poorly paid, and to be called to labour under circumstances of the greatest hardship and self-denial, there is not now, and is not likely to be, for a long time to come (apart from this general fund), *any provision* whatever, for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, or for aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen.

2. Owing to the *frequent removal* of clergymen from one extreme part of the country to another, rendered necessary by ill health, or by urgent calls of duty, or by domestic considerations, which cannot with propriety be disregarded, many clergymen are discouraged from availing themselves of those diocesan societies, whose benefits they would forfeit, in many instances, by removal—and continued connection with which, after removal, even if allowed, becomes inconvenient, and apt to be lost sight of, by reason of the great distance between them and the new abode. The *possibility* of such a removal, at some day or other, which must be contemplated by a large proportion of clergymen, and by precisely those whose families are most likely to stand in need of assistance, no doubt operates to a great extent, though often insensibly, to prevent clergymen from connecting themselves with societies, which are local in name and generally limited in their sphere of operation; and the result is that, almost of necessity, as things have been in past years, we have a very large number of clergymen in the country, who have no interest in any fund, and whose families, in case of their death, would be left without resource, except from the special, uncertain, transient efforts of friends. But, as already intimated, a large number of the most hard-working clergy are labouring in portions of the Church where there is *no local society* of which they *can* avail themselves.* And if the case of a destitute widow and orphans, left in the midst of an opulent and crowded Church community in an old diocese, be often a very distressing one, what is likely to be the situation of a widow and orphans, left in a region of country where Church people are few and scattered, and unable, without assistance, even to make a scanty provision for the living pastor whose services must be secured? What is to become of the widows and orphans of all the laborious pioneers of the Church? or of those pioneers themselves, if they survive to become aged and infirm? Sure we are that the laity of this Church will never consent to leave them to absolute poverty and neglect, or to those fearful uncertainties which hang over all mere private and special efforts. By sending their offerings to this *fund*, they will have the happiness of relieving miseries, which, otherwise, would be entirely beyond their reach; for, in most instances, they would never be in the way to hear of them.

3. It certainly cannot be the deliberate intention of the Church, as a whole, to adopt the policy of *discouraging* the removal of clergymen from the older and wealthier dioceses, to those which are more destitute—from the central portions of her vineyard to her outer borders, where there is the greatest need of labourers, and where there are often the fewest worldly inducements to labour! On the contrary, it must be the duty and the interest of the Church, as a whole, to encourage brave-hearted men to resign the advantages of a residence in the older dioceses, and to push their way into what may be considered, more especially, the missionary ground of the Church. And yet, if we confine our permanent provisions for the relief of them and their families, in case of extreme need, to the more central and powerful portions of the Church (where extreme destitution is least likely to occur, and least likely to be left unrelieved by special effort), and make no such permanent provision for the feebler dioceses and the outer borders of the Church (and none can easily be made without such a *general fund* as that of which we are put in charge by the General Convention), then we do, in fact, add to all those natural discouragements which tend to keep clergymen from transferring their services from the stronger to the weaker portions of the Church,—from the crowded centre to the destitute and needy circumference. This unequal state of things, as it has heretofore existed, is alike impolitic and unjust; and it high time to apply a remedy.

By creating a general fund for the purposes in question, applicable, in case of need, to all clergymen of the Church, wherever employed, and where their widows and orphans may be found—a fund, the interest in which cannot be affected by any change of place—a fund, grants from which may be made, even in cases where, through inadvertence, or through any narrowness of means, little or nothing was contributed by the individual—and such a fund, it is hoped, the present one will be; by creating such a general fund, the Church does much, very much, to enable the Christian pastor to feel, when about to remove to some destitute portion of the Lord's vineyard, that his old age, should he live to see it, or his widow and orphans, will not be less dear to the Church, nor less carefully provided for, because he willingly offered himself, in a spirit of faith, for those fields of labour which were most exposed, and least likely to yield a competent remuneration. Through such a fund, the *wealth of the Church*, always most abundant in the Middle and older States, *will overflow from the centre toward the circumference*—from the more powerful dioceses upon the weaker, and help to place the different portions of the Church, in some respects at least, more upon an equality.

4. A great variety of facts of a very painful nature might be presented, to show how important is the *broad and permanent measure of relief* which the General Convention has deliberately resolved upon and provided for: the Trustees will refer but to a single case. A clergyman, quite remarkable for his learning, of good abilities, and most exemplary piety, devoted himself to the cure of souls in different parts of the country, with untiring zeal, for a quarter of a century. His health, at times, gave way, under severe application. This led to various changes from one field of duty to another. His last failing energies were dedicated to a pastoral charge at the South; but he was compelled to leave them, and returned with his wife and children to die in a remote part of New England. Circumstances had prevented him from establishing such an interest in any one congregation, as would be of much avail to his family after his death. He closed his eyes upon them in a community where they were little known, and where the Church people were few, and when a clerical brother had applied in various quarters where the deceased had been known, and had sought to obtain pledges for five years, in order that the education of the children might not be utterly broken off; he was obliged to report, that his pledges amounted to only $150 a year for five years; $50 of this annual sum being from a ladies' sewing society, and not fully to be relied on; and other portions of it necessarily partaking of that uncertainty which must always hang over such pledges for the future! Desolate as was the condition in which the dying pastor knew he was leaving his faithful wife, and the children that were as the light of his eyes, it is a comfort to reflect, that he passed away from this world of sorrow before the result of the applications urged in their behalf could be made known to him.*

The trials which that good man endured through long years of wasting labour and failing health, and the extent to which they were increased by secret thought of the probable future in store for his family, no human tongue—not even the partner of his cares and labours—can tell! The feelings of the friendly clergyman above referred to, may be imagined, when, in a recent letter to one of the undersigned, he says: "*You have my grateful thanks for the interest you manifest in the new movement for the support of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. I must believe the measure will command general favour.*" It will be observed that the deceased clergyman, whose history has been briefly shadowed forth, belonged to that numerous class of cases, for which no provision could easily be made, or would be likely to be made, through a merely local society. His removals were necessarily too frequent and too far,—his life and labours were diffused over too broad a surface to allow of his taking rank as the beneficiary of any but a very general and comprehensive fund.

[Remainder next week.]

* Nothing can be further from the thought of the Trustees, than to say one word in disparagement of existing local societies. These societies have done, and are doing, good in their respective spheres. But they cannot provide for those most pressing needs which arise in quarters that are beyond their limits—in feeble dioceses on the outer borders of the Church, among domestic and foreign missionaries. And we believe, that many who contribute to local societies, will continue that contribution, and gladly add another, and a larger, to that general fund now instituted by the General Convention, and which must look to have so many urgent claims pressed upon it.

* It is a sad thing to have to add, that, while the above words were being written, a letter, from the friendly clergyman above referred to, was on its way to the writer, and arrived in a few hours, announcing that pledges had not been duly remembered, nor promptly redeemed, and entreating assistance to enable him to keep the widow from suffering during the approaching winter, and the orphan student from being reduced to the necessity of leaving his class in college. Most of those pledges, it is presumed, will be redeemed; but what a comment is here upon the reliance to be placed on such securities for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and on the sacred claim which they have to a permanent fund!

Social Amenities.—As a general rule, there is nothing which men withhold from each other more rigidly and guardedly than the expression of their good opinion, or any overt evidence of their cordial sympathy. You shall have known a man for years, have fathomed the depths of his character, have experienced its kindness, have become convinced of its sterling worth, have seen its integrity and benevolence tested and tried, have obtained an insight, perhaps, into those delicate and gentle traits, which are hidden from the world at large, as being too feminine and tender to undergo the scrutiny of hard and critical eyes, and yet what a rigorous silence you shall have observed concerning it, both to him and to his and your own associates. When death bereaves you of your friend, restraint ceases to be imposed upon your tongue, and your heart utters itself in a warm and fervid eulogy. But the object of it is far beyond the reach of praise or censure, and then there possibly arises the vain regret that you have never frankly showed your friend the true regard you entertained for him, and never honestly and ingenuously expressed your deep conviction of his worth.

Is it wise, necessary, or expedient, to give occasion for these regrets? Are we all of us so strong, so self-reliant, and so independent in our individual isolation, that we can afford to dispense with the expressed sympathy, and declared good opinion, of our fellow-men? Or is there anything to prevent the frank acknowledgment, on our parts, of the possession, by others, of the qualities and characteristics we admire?

Our conduct at public dinners, and at similar festive gatherings, appears to contradict this. But then we rush into the opposite extreme. Exaggeration and extravagance impart a tone almost of sarcasm to our praise. If we have been hitherto silent as to the virtues of our friend, we are now diffuse and garrulous in the extreme. If we have privately abstained from alluding to any one good quality, we now make amends by publicly imputing to him more excellencies than he ever possessed, greater merits than he can possibly aspire to, and loftier faculties than properly belong either to his intellect or to his heart. On such occasions, in fact, our sincerity is questionable, in proportion as our language is inexact.

Why oscillate so violently between these two extremes, when our duty as Christians, and our instincts as men, point out, as the better course, that which lies midway between the two?

If we have ever experienced the benefit of "a kind word spoken in season;" if an honest tribute of praise has ever encouraged us to persevere in the face of difficulties, and animated us to surmount obstacles,—revived our drooping courage, sustained our faltering energies, or given a fresh impulse to our efforts,—we may estimate the value of sympathy and praise to our friends, when accorded upon adequate and sufficient grounds. If we are not "our brother's keeper," we may be his helper; and we may be assured that we ourselves shall be "served by every sense of service in our need."

A happier and freer social intercourse, a more direct manifestation of interest in our friends' welfare, pride in their success, sorrow in their reverses, admiration of their worth, and sympathy in their favourite results, would be at once more Christian, more natural, and more humane, than the inflexible reserve, the cold reticence, and the calm undemonstrativeness to which we are all so prone, and of which we all appear to be so proud.

"Nothing makes societies so fair and lasting," observes Jeremy Taylor, "as the mutual endearment of each other by good offices; and never any man did a good turn to his brother, but one time or other did eat the fruit of it. The good man in the Greek epigram, that found a dead man's skull unburied, in kindness digging a grave for it, opened the inclosures of a treasure. . . . There is in human nature a strange kind of nobleness and love to exchange good offices; but because there are some dogs who bite your hand when you reach them bread, God by the ministry of His little creatures tells, that if *we* do not, yet *He* will certainly recompense every act of piety and charity we do one to another."

The same arguments are obviously applicable to our verbal intercourse, and the "mutual endearment of each other by good" words can hardly conduce less to the advantage of society and the happiness of our fellow-creatures, than the "good offices" spoken of by this loving-hearted and eloquent Divine.

Let us put it to the test!—*English Churchman.*

Delusions of Sense and Fancy.—The senses are affected through the eyes and ears, and those stirrings in the blood which outward objects create. Such delights can have but little intrinsic worth,—nay, they may be dangerous; for they may take off the mind, in the exercise of a devotional act, from its own proper spiritual pleasures. Thus, the Papist finds himself more stirred in kneeling before a crucifix, or an image of the Blessed Virgin, than in the spiritual and rational worship of the glorified Redeemer. And thus, also, many warm souls think themselves very religious because they are moved at a Sermon, or can weep in their Prayers; while they remain as cold as a stone, and as dry as a rotten stick, to all good works. They are covetous, peevish, proud, and censorious; and yet these ill qualities do not trouble them, as long as they feel those pleasing motions, which tickle them into a belief that they be beloved of God, though they be no better than they were."—*Bishop* Patrick.

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[je24-2m]

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1854.

☞ All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, Editor of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

NOTICE.—Parties preserving files of *The Churchman* can have the missing numbers of the last two or three volumes supplied, by applying immediately to *The Churchman* office.

APOLOGETIC.—We are not sure but some sort of an apology may be due, for the falling off in our editorial force this week. We had mostly done up the thinking for a special outlay in this line, on the Bishop of NEW JERSEY's superb Triennial Charge, (a performance wherein, to our mind, that noble Prelate has done what very few indeed can do, namely, surpassed himself,) when an unexpected but powerful invasion by one of JOB's old comforters rendered it impossible to paper our thoughts. For the present we can but add that Bishop DOANE has here set up a banner for true Churchmen to rally under and set themselves to withstand that inundation of novelties which the good old cause is threatened with. We shall, as soon as may be, publish a large part of the Charge in our columns, and have something of our own to say on certain points started in it.

RELIGIO MEDICORUM.

The *American Medical Monthly* for May has a very thoughtful and judicious paper in defence of the Medical Profession, which we have for some time been intending to notice. The paper was drawn forth by an article that appeared some while since in *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "The Sacredness of the Human Body," from the pen of Professor TAYLER LEWIS, attacking the recent legislation of this State for legalizing anatomical dissections, and charging the Profession with peculiar tendencies to scepticism and materialism. For ourselves, we must confess no little surprise, that a man of such large and liberal thought, as Professor LEWIS has approved himself to be, should have felt called upon to take up arms against the law in question. For experience, we think, has amply proved the necessity of dissections to be so strong that the law cannot possibly prevent them; so that its wiser course manifestly is, to endeavour to regulate them. And it seems to us that by judicious regulation all the evil of them may be removed, and all the good secured. For is it not plain enough, that when legal provision is made for meeting the demands of science, (and in this case the demands of science are the demands of humanity,) society will both be and feel the more secure against those illegal modes of supply which have hitherto been used, and the evil of which stands much less in the *fact* than in the *fear* of them? However, it is not our purpose to undertake a vindication of the law in this matter. So, we will but add a short extract from the paper in hand, in answer to the question put by Professor LEWIS,—"Why must the human body be dissected over and over again ten thousand times?" which is to us a very strange question:

> What are the *facts* upon this subject, and what are the necessities for continual dissections? To state them briefly, they are, that there is continual occasion for the performance of surgical operations that life may be saved; that these operations may be required at the hands of any member of the medical profession without a moment's notice, and without a moment's opportunity to consult books or friends; that the knowledge requisite for their performance cannot be obtained from books, or plates, or preparations, or models, and is only to be acquired by each individual, who is an applicant to be admitted to the medical profession, first obtaining it for himself; that by means of the information thus derived, as one of the essential requisites, the average duration of human life in civilized countries has been materially lengthened, while diseases before incurable are found to yield to the deductions of scientific observation. To illustrate each of these statements would be easy; but our space does not permit it.

But our main interest in the paper draws to what the writer says touching the charge of materialism and scepticism brought against medical men. And here our observation and sympathy are entirely with the writer. Nor can we understand either the wisdom or the justice of making such charges. Sceptics and materialists, no doubt, there have been and are in the medical profession; and so there are, or something as bad, in the clerical; but the number of such is in proportion by no means so large as to furnish any just ground of reproach upon them as a class. If, in such cases, the faults of a few are to be thus visited on the whole, what profession can escape? Therefore, the thing is unjust. And it is equally unwise. For the medical profession have, and it cannot be taken from them, for they deserve it, very great influence. Whatever may be said of individuals among them, they are as a class known to have great solidity of judgment and rectitude of character. Their ministrations are needful to all, and sure to be sought by all; and the nature of their work cannot but give them great power over the opinions and sentiments of those to whom they minister. Is it wise, then, to think of drawing people to Christianity by representing the medical profession generally as not believing in it? So that, even if the thing were true, sound policy would pronounce it one of those truths that are to be spoken with a good deal of discretion and reserve. It is indeed but a scion of that old and most mischievous error which would still be seeking repugnances and making issues between Revelation and Science, as if the Word of GOD could be more authentic and sure than His Works.

We have been thrown much, very much, into the company of medical men. And the experience we have had of them yields no sort of countenance to the charge thus brought against them. Our firm conviction is, that there is no class of men from whom there is more to be learned which the clergy ought to know, or less that it is wisdom to be ignorant of. Nor do we believe that any profession numbers, proportionably, more, or more intelligent and earnest supporters of religion, of good morals, and sound learning, of every thing indeed that looks to the well-being of society. The Church certainly reckons among them a great many of her most faithful and most useful members. It is in her sacred walks that we have been most used to meeting with them; and we have seldom failed, according to our poor capacity, to find them at once right-hearted, sound-minded, and free-handed in her cause. The numerous and pestilent quackeries that beset their profession, and the experience they are obliged to have of them, enables them, in a peculiar degree, rightly to understand and appreciate the no less numerous and pestilent quackeries that swarm in religion. On many accounts, indeed, they deserve well of the Church and of the clergy. That, as a class, they are not easily humbugged, arms them with a strong title to confidence in a cause where, as it is not "of an age, but for all time," men are not apt to fix their interest or their pleasure in cheating or in being cheated. Moreover, we have private as well as public reasons for standing up for them in such measure as we can, and with such strength as we have. For we have ourselves known what it is to be poor and friendless, and to have some not ignoble aspirations which we were without the means of answering; and in such cases there have always been some of them to stand by us: in other words, we have found too many generous benefactors among them to see them touched without feeling a little touched ourselves.

We have slid, unawares, into a much longer ventilation of our own thoughts on the subject, than was our purpose at starting. We will close with a liberal extract from the paper in question:

> However Professor LEWIS may *think*, the members of the medical profession *know* that there is greater good to be done, not only to the bodies but, indirectly, to the souls of men, by the prolongation of human life resulting from increased and thorough knowledge of anatomy than by the anxious preservation of that "*appearance* of entirety which the conceptive faculty demands." For years they have obtained this knowledge, though unaided and opposed by ignorant law makers, and have conferred the boon of prolonged life upon rich and poor by themselves incurring the greatest risks.
>
> Having found that, by a law appropriating to their use the bodies of a class who are without friends to suffer pain in consequence of their use, the science would be pursued "with the least sacrifice of feeling and the least of moral detriment," they have proposed and obtained, in a few States, such an enactment. And in this they were right. The law was not desired that *more* subjects might be had, but that they might be obtained legally, and that this necessary pursuit might not bring with it the risk of ignominious punishment.
>
> But we cannot dwell longer upon this.
>
> A subject, forced upon us by the spirit of Professor LEWIS' article, must, however, occupy a little space. That so learned a man as he has repeated the stale slanders against our noble profession which are found in this article, is a painful thought. Neither are these things very uncommon among educated men. We could endure it from those who are not familiar with literature and history; but when Professor LEWIS accuses the whole medical profession, as he has done, of materialism and scepticism; when the learned Dr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library, takes occasion to go out of his way, in describing that institution, to sneer at medical men for not working without a fee, when no class of men render so much service gratuitously, it is time that we repelled the charges publicly.
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> Professor LEWIS asserts that the air of the dissecting room is unfavourable to a belief in the doctrine of the resurrection. The argument which would be necessary to render the error of this statement palpable, is simple, but for its illustration we must occupy more space than is at our command. We are compelled, therefore, to be content with asserting (and our assertion should be as authoritarive as that of Professor LEWIS) that there is no class of educated men who are, as a body, more sincere, firm, and intelligent believers in this great doctrine than physicians. They, at least, understand that, when they say "I believe in the resurrection of the body," they do so because it is the teaching of the Scriptures, and not that of any human master. "With what body do they come," is not *their* question. It is in the sectarian class room, not in the anatomical theatre, that this inquiry is mooted. The man who studies by dissection the structure of the human body, too often meets evidences of design not to ask who is their designer—and too often meets ultimate facts beyond which he cannot go, not to learn to submit his reason to the confession that there are many things beyond it. In Professor LEWIS' own words, "Fathers, and schoolmen, as well as modern metaphysicians, have filled volumes with arguments in respect to what constitutes bodily identity. Yet still—faith clings to the dogma and will not let it go." And no one's faith clings more closely, and less doubtingly, than that of the members of the medical profession.
>
> It is not any more correct that we are materialists. Though we cannot discuss this topic, we will add that we can conceive of no better remedy for the mind folded in the cold, heartless embrace of materialism, than to pursue *thoroughly* the study of anatomy.
>
> We do not claim that of our profession (we do not include in its ranks the half-educated and cheating empiric) all the members are free from scepticism and error. But what we do assert is, that they have not had, neither do they now have occasion to fear comparison, in these respects, with any class of the community; and therefore the jibes and sneers, so freely bestowed upon us by other educated men, are as undeserved as they are unkind. When men, as cultivated, as pure, as refined, as wise as any, claim that, for the study of their science and the good of the public health and morals, there is need of the study of anatomy, and point out the best way, in their opinion, for accomplishing it, it is neither in accordance with sound logic nor Christian principle for men of education and influence to point the long finger of scorn at them, and stir up the less-thinking populace by the cry of Ghouls, Vampires, and Infidels.

For The Churchman.

THE KENTUCKY TRIAL.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with interest the articles which have appeared in *The Churchman* on the subject of the WARD trial.

The condemnation of the verdict in that case, and of the means and persons concerned in bringing it about, although expressed by you in very strong language, has been in entire accordance with the opinions of all classes here. But when you attempt to generalize the case as an indication of the state of society in the South, you do us very great injustice.

In your first editorial notice of MATT. F. WARD's acquittal, you assert that the killing of schoolmasters is something that *often* happens in the South, and that it is always done with impunity. Now the writer of this, a native of the South, has never *known or heard* of but one case besides that of Prof. BUTLER, to wit, the case of Prof. DAVIS, of the University of Virginia, who was killed by young SEMMES, a student, in 1840. Other instances may have occurred, but if *often*, some of them would doubtless have been known to the writer.

In the case of Prof. DAVIS, the facts are simply these: SEMMES was arrested, refused bail, and committed for trial. The trial was postponed from time to time, on one pretence or another, at the instance of his counsel, who probably knew he would be convicted if tried; and finally he was admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000, on the affidavit made by his physicians, to the effect that the health of the prisoner, who had always been feeble, had so far declined under his long confinement, as to render it necessary for the preservation of his life till the probable time of his trial, that he should be removed from the jail. He forfeited his bond, which was paid by his sureties; and the unfortunate young man afterwards committed suicide.

One would have thought that the universal indignation expressed by the press of the South at the acquittal of WARD—a public scorn so terrible as to reach the sensibilities of the culprit, and cause him to beg for suspension of judgment, in a card addressed to the editors generally—would of itself have convinced any sane man that the case stood by itself, and was not likely to be paralleled hereafter.

It is to be hoped that the editors of respectable newspapers, and particularly the editors of religious journals, will hereafter be more cautious in admitting *sectional articles* into their columns. Leave to political hacks the keeping up of sectional feelings, if they must be kept up at all; or if it is a purpose with any one to excite prejudice in the North towards the South, let it be done openly, in secular journals,—not covertly, in columns whose influence is derived from their supposed devotion to different and purer aims.

And in conclusion, I would respectfully ask the editor of *The Churchman*, if, on calm reflection, he is prepared to reiterate his assertion, that the murder of schoolmasters, and that with impunity, is common in the South? On the contrary, will he not admit that the assertion is not supported by argument or facts; and *unless he can furnish the facts to sustain the charge*, it is his duty to retract it, and by so doing undeceive the readers he may have led into error. TRUTH.

Memphis, Tenn., June 3d, 1854.

The above is but a part of the communication sent us by "Truth," the rest being mainly taken up with some particulars set forth in the editorial signed "I. F. R." which appeared in our issue of May 27. As this latter part raises no new issue of much importance, and as it might draw on an useless, perhaps worse than useless controversy, we trust our correspondent will acquiesce in the propriety of omitting it.

In way of response we have but few things to say, and we hope and shall endeavour that what we say may be satisfactory to "Truth." And, in the first place, we must and we do utterly disclaim all feeling of bitterness and hostility towards the South. They are our brethren, of the same blood, the same bone, the same spirit with ourselves, inheritors of the same religion, the same freedom, the same history; and we should deprecate as the greatest of earthly calamities any severing of our lot from theirs, or any burning asunder of the hallowed ties that bind our fortunes and our hearts together. Nor do we speak this in ignorance of what they really are. We have ourselves lived amongst them three years, lived amongst them in the capacity of teacher. We found them, as thousands of others have done, a truly noble and generous people; we experienced, in the main, nothing but kind and honourable treatment from them; if we carried with us any prejudices against them, they were effectually done away by an actual acquaintance with them in their own homes and on their own soil. We protest, moreover, that in the remarks made by us and referred to by "Truth," we spoke in sorrow, not in anger; though this, to be sure, is no indemnification, if what we said be indeed unjust.

In the second place, it is to us a matter of unfeigned pleasure to confess, that in the sentiments almost universally expressed at the South, in reference to the case of MURDERER WARD, we have been most happily disappointed. Our correspondent may have observed that the remark of which he complains was made before we had time to learn how the acquittal would be received at the South. It is but just to them to say, and certainly not more just to them than agreeable to us to say it, that the reception given by them to that verdict shows, that if ever in times past they have deserved to be so spoken of, in all reasonably likelihood they do not deserve it now.

In the third place, our correspondent, we think, is a little inexact, or at least inadequate, in his representation of what was said by us on this point. The passage is as follows:

> From the period of our earliest recollections we have been used to hearing quite often of teachers being slaughtered at the South by their pupils or their pupils' friends; and we do not remember ever to have heard of any one's being punished for it. Instances of punishment for such crimes may have occurred there, but we cannot recall a single one, and we have heard of so many on the other side, that if any exception had come to our knowledge, we could hardly have forgotten it.

By the words *quite often* we certainly did not mean that the thing occurred in every town, every county, or every State of the South, once a week, once a month, or once a year; but that, taking the whole South together, it was of frequent occurrence, frequent, that is, considering the peculiar atrocity of the crime. With this explanation, we cannot, "on calm reflection," "retract" what we said. We must still say, that as long as we can remember we have been used to hearing, *from time to time*, of such things being done at the South; and that if punishment have in any case followed the deed, we do not remember to have heard of it. But our correspondent calls on us to "furnish the facts to sustain the charge." Herein we are nowise certain that we can satisfy him. A *general*, though by no means indistinct, recollection we have of a good many facts in point; though we must needs confess our inability at present to specify the times and places of their occurrence, or the names of the parties concerned in them; nor is time now at our disposal for ransacking documents and records in quest of the particular cases whereon our general recollection is built. Somewhat, however, we can say on the subject. And, in the first place, since the death of Mr. BUTLER it has fully appeared that this same MURDERER WARD some years ago invaded the school-room of a teacher in Louisville, armed with deadly weapons, and with an evident intention to use them, in case he could not have everything his own way without. The teacher in this case was a Mr. BLISS, who is yet living; and the fact has been amply testified to by him and by others.

In the second place, during the time we lived and taught at the South, few things were more common than to hear pupils and their relatives talk of caning, cowhiding, and shooting teachers for acts of discipline administered in their professional capacity. More instances of teachers being thus assaulted, and sometimes killed, were told us there, than we ever heard of in any similar period of our life. In the third place, in the course of our three-years' residence at the South as teacher, we were ourselves twice waylaid by pupils with deadly weapons, for doing what it was unquestionably our duty to do. So at least we were afterwards assured by those who had abundant right to know the truth of what they spoke. By what chances or providences we escaped we cannot stay to tell, nor would it be worth the while if we could. Far be it from us to cherish any resentment on account of these things, either against the South generally or against the individuals concerned; for we know full well that they have the worst of it. We regard this state of things indeed as greatly the fault of the South, but much more their punishment; and we cannot but hope the late Kentucky business will do something towards making them feel it to be such.

But, though we cannot retract what we have said, we are satisfied that it needs some very material qualification. The fault we have since found with our statement is, not that it was too general, but that it was not general enough. For we spoke too much as if instances of deadly assault with impunity were confined to teachers; whereas the same holds equally true, for the most part, in every case where a man considers himself to have received any sort of provocation. The true state of the matter, we have no doubt, is set forth by our excellent "H. D. E." in his "Thoughts on Current Events," published in *The Churchman* of May 13. "Throughout," says he, "a very large part of our country, in some degree, perhaps, throughout the whole, an opinion prevails, that a man has a right to kill another if he has received sufficient provocation. What is sufficient provocation, is a question to be settled by himself in every case subject to the revision of a jury, who are generally disposed to make large allowances for any error into which he may fall through oversensitiveness." . . . . . "And the principle will soon be established, if it be not established already, that a man may assassinate another with impunity, provided that he have received any provocation."

So that the thing seems to be a general rule of action, and teachers in the exercise of professional discipline and duty are not exempt from it. We hope this will satisfy our correspondent: at all events, we have done the best we can for him. And here we leave the subject.

HEALTH, SPORT, AND STUDY FOR BOYS.—We have been intending for the last two weeks to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. W. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, who, in connection with their excellent school in this city, have opened an establishment in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island, as a sort of summer retreat for such boys under their charge as may choose to avail themselves of the opportunity. Bristol is fifteen miles from Newport, and has much the same advantages as Newport in respect of climate, situation, &c. This new "Villa Marina" is at the late residence of L. C. RICHMOND, Esq., where the ground is covered with fruit-trees and shrubbery, and includes a portion of the sea-shore with a bathing-house, thus furnishing ample means of amusement and exercise "on the water, in the water, and out of the water," due provision being made to ensure the safety of the lads on all occasions. Here the broad bay, the sea-shore, the craggy sides of Mount Hope, and the woods and hills around, are to be their schoolrooms; nature, their book; the health and happiness of the lads, their object. So they assure us, and we can assure our readers that there is no humbug about them. Theirs is a genuine Church school, of a solid and well-earned reputation in this city, and their characters as teachers stand well approved to be of the highest order. With such a retreat open to us, we should sigh powerfully to be a boy again; a part of our faith in old age being the same as that expressed by WORDSWORTH thus:

> "And hark! how blithe the throstle sings!
> He, too, is no mean preacher:
> Come forth into the light of things,
> Let Nature be your teacher.
>
> "She has a world of ready wealth,
> Our minds and hearts to bless,—
> Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
> Truth breathed by cheerfulness."

CHURCH READING-ROOM.—Our readers are generally aware, no doubt, that No. 637, Broadway, is growing to be quite a centre of attraction for Churchpeople. First and foremost is the noble establishment of the Church Book Society, occupying the whole of the second floor. Of divers and sundry other attractions that are there getting drawn together, not the least notable is a pleasant and spacious apartment which has been fitted up and opened for a Church Reading-Room; a place of resort, such as has long been wanted in this city, both for strangers and residents. The Reading-Room is on the third floor of the building, and will soon be supplied with an abundance of Church papers and periodicals. The admittance to the clergy and to strangers will be free; to others, $1 a-year. We cheerfully commend it as a suitable and convenient rendezvous to all who may wish to meet and confer with their brethren on matters of common interest, and to keep themselves well read up in the movements and doings of the Church, both at home and abroad.

NEVER let us say of anything whatsoever, that it happeneth by chance: there is nothing that hath not been concerted—nothing that hath not in it its own particular design and end, by which it forms a link in the chain of appointed order. There is no such thing as chance. It is not only the blindness of ignorance that talketh of things being strange, and unaccountable, and unlucky. *St. Basil.*

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read, with some surprise, disquisitions in American papers, from which it would seem that the writers were looking forward to a change of administration in England, and that with no small anticipated delight. We fear that these gentlemen will be disappointed. There is certainly at this moment no appearance of a ministerial crisis. But the strangest part of the matter is that these writers, American and ultra-liberal, should anticipate with pleasure the overthrow of the present Ministry, when the only conceivable exchange, for it is hardly a possible one, is a Tory Ministry under Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. Those gentlemen have themselves no hope of being able to form a permanent Ministry. Their party does not furnish the necessary amount of administrative talent and knowledge, to enable them to carry on the government. They have not the confidence of the majority of the House of Commons, which always rallies around the present Ministers when it is necessary to do so, in order to keep DERBY and DISRAELI out of office. What is worse, it is certain that they have less of the confidence of the nation than of the House, and that a new election would make matters worse for them. Mr. DISRAELI taunts the Ministers with being an administration on sufferance. There is no doubt that, in a certain sense, it is so. The majority of the House would prefer some other administration. Nay, we suspect there is no member of the Cabinet itself who would not willingly change some of his colleagues. But there is no conceivable Cabinet, which could unite the voices of a majority, as being their first choice. The present Cabinet, like THEMISTOCLES, is the second choice of every one; even, as we suspect, of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI themselves. It is therefore a Ministry on sufferance; and it is distinguished from the Ministry which Mr. DISRAELI desires, because that would not be suffered.

Mr. DISRAELI asserts that they can carry no measure; but in fact they do carry all measures relating to the war or the finances by triumphant majorities. But they have failed in some attempts to change the permanent laws of the country. Mr. D. enumerates seven such measures, in three of which he says that they have been ignominiously defeated, three have been withdrawn, and on the seventh they are about to be defeated. The three bills which have been withdrawn are, one relating to the civil service, which he says was withdrawn without being presented, a strange withdrawal. It was probably not brought forward because there was not time to mature its details. The reform bill, which the war rendered an impossibility, is the second withdrawn measure. The third is a bill for the disfranchisement of certain boroughs and certain individual voters, who have been guilty of bribery, which has been withdrawn, because the Ministry have been reluctantly convinced that some of its provisions violate the public faith pledged to some of the criminals, who were by those pledges induced to give testimony which they could not have been compelled to give, because it tended to criminate themselves.

The three measures upon which the Ministry have been defeated, are an excellent bill on the subject of the settlement of paupers, designed to relieve the labouring class from great inconvenience and oppression; the bill for education in Scotland; and the bill for changing the forms of the Parliamentary oaths. Of the two last we have recently spoken. The first was not, strictly speaking, a case of defeat. It was withdrawn, because it could not in its then shape be carried; although a large majority of the House approved of its principle. But the Irish members would not vote for it unless the application of the principle was carried further, and Lord DERBY's party would not vote for it because they disliked the principle altogether. The application of the principle which the Irish members desired, required extensive alteration of detail, which made it necessary to withdraw the bill until they could be matured.

The seventh measure is the bill relative to the University of Oxford, on which, we do not think that the Ministry are going to be defeated. They have undoubtedly been defeated on several points of detail; but on the principle of the bill they have the support of both the representatives for the University and of a large majority of her resident members. Moreover, the opponents of the bill are of two classes. One is composed of those who think the bill does not go far enough; but who will take whatever they can get, when it comes to the final question. Under such circumstances we do not think it reasonable to anticipate defeat.

The progress of the bill does not seem to favour the anticipations of Mr. DISRAELI. A day or two after the prophecy, the House took up the bill and considered the 26th clause. This provided for the establishment of private halls for the residence of students, under the charge of Masters of Arts, the license of the Vice-Chancellor, and the regulation of the University. It was, as usual, attacked on both sides, as not going far enough, and as going too far. The administration were successful as against both classes of assailants. Mr. EWART moved that the privilege of opening such halls should be extended to all the residents of the city of Oxford, under such regulations as the University might prescribe. His motion failed; the vote being forty-one ayes, to one hundred and twelve noes. The attack from the other side then commenced. Mr. MOWBRAY moved the omission of the words as a private hall. Mr GLADSTONE did not see that the words were of any consequence, and they were omitted. Mr. GOULBOURN, a member for the University of Cambridge, moved, that all students residing in the new halls should be obliged to connect themselves with some college. The motion was lost by a vote of 205 to 113. The 27th clause, which contained details connected with the 26th, was also agreed to.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then announced, that extensive changes would be made in the remaining clauses of the bill. Sixteen clauses of very great detail will be omitted, whereby the whole number of clauses in the bill will be reduced from fifty-eight to forty-two. There will remain fourteen clauses to be discussed, four or five of them were not yet ready to be presented. They involved the principle of making the desired changes in the constitutions of the colleges, not by the direct authority of Parliament, but by that of the colleges themselves, or by that of the commissioners named in the bill, whose number is to be increased. The bill, as it relates to the colleges, will be a new bill; as it relates to the University at large, it seems certain that the present bill cannot be defeated; its passage may possibly be prevented by talking against time.

It is supposed that it is intended to establish a new Cabinet office, in a fourth Secretaryship of State. For some time past there have been three of these offices. Anciently there was but one. About the time of HENRY VIII., the office was divided into two. The Secretaries divided the duties of the Foreign and Home de-

SCHOOLS.

MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French - - - - - - $5 per quarter.
Music - - - - - - $10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20–6m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M. A., will open a Boarding School for Boys, at New Castle, Westchester county, N. Y., on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being a distance of two hours by the Harlem Railroad.

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the Principal, at New Castle; Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway; S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; or at *The Churchman* office, 111 Broadway. ap29–1y

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. April 29, 1854–1y

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. ap1-1y

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York. June, 1853. ap16-1y

THE SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, patronized by members of the following parishes: Trinity, Annunciation, St. Peter's, Holy Apostles, Calvary, Ascension, St. Thomas, St. Luke's, Holy Communion, Incarnation, and Grace church, Jersey City.

Each School consists of twenty-five boys of the same ability, who occupy a separate room, and have their own play-ground; have studies suited to their age, capacity, and necessity; and their own corps of teachers.

All the pupils pursue the course preparatory for Columbia College, which course, together with a knowledge of French, German, Bookkeeping, and Drawing, *we* consider the best stock for a lad who is going "down town." Present number of pupils *eighty*: seventy more are wanted to complete our arrangements and classification. All the parents who have visited the schools since September last, have placed their children under our care. Expenses, &c., &c., made known on application.

Pupils are accommodated with whole or partial board.

N. B. The Villa Marina attached to the Institution for the accommodation of the pupils during the Summer, is situated on the shores of the Narragansett, in Bristol, R. I. Board $4 per week.

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.
[f4-6m] 48 Seventh-avenue, corner 14th-street.

TO LADIES.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies of New York and its vicinity, that his DRAWING and PAINTING ACADEMY *is open every day*, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons, in which he gives instruction in every branch of Drawing and Painting.

Please call for circular, and examine paintings, at his rooms, 494 Broadway. [ja28$6m] Prof. S. S. HUSTER.

HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Nineteenth Session of this Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday in November, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies.

Address Mrs. LYON, P. O. Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Md.

REFERENCES: The Right Rev. W. R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; the Rt. Rev. W. H. DELANCEY, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Geneva, N. Y.; Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D.D., Delafield, Wis.; Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., New York city. sept24–tf

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.
S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching.

Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25-1y

WANTS.

WANTED—for the Church and Hall of St. James the Less, Philadelphia—an ORGANIST, (one capable of teaching vocal music preferred);—a thorough CLASSICAL TEACHER;—and a TEACHER for a Parochial School, well qualified in the elementary branches of education. It is desirable to have the first of these offices combined with one of the other two. For the parish school a competent female teacher would answer. Apply to the Rev. A. Ten Broeck, Falls of Schuylkill; or to Robert Ralston, 4 South Front st. je17–3t

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, AND OTHER MALE and FEMALE DOMESTICS, provided for respectable families up town. Apply at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, (Union square, south side,) established 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations. REFERENCES: The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. G. T Bedell, the Rev. J. M. McDonald, &c., &c.

JOHN O'GALLAGHER, Agent.
Office, 60 East Fourteenth street, near Broadway. sept10–1y

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; AMERICAN GIRLS with reference, free. FAMILIES SATISFIED, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4–1y

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York. ap29–6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist. Refers to the citizens of New York. ap2 –6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. m25-6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, **489** Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.

f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

B. F. MAGUIRE, Dentist,
[f11 6m] No. 2 Union Square, New York.

REMOVAL.—FINE CLOTHING!—HENRY L. FOSTER & CO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Establishment to No. **401** Broadway, corner of Walker street.

FURNISHING GOODS of the latest styles and best quality, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Umbrellas, &c. je10–3m

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Ten or twelve persons can be accommodated with very pleasant board, at Milton, Ulster county. The house is a very little way from the landing. The *Alida* stops every day, down and up. Apply to Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y. je10–4t

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden,	Jacob Van Wagenen,	Robert H. Goff,
Jacob Westervelt,	Daniel Talmage,	Abm. M. Bininger,
William K. Lothrop,	Alex. McKensie,	George H. Bell,
Robert Smith,	Levi Onderdonk,	Daniel T. Rogers,
John Lafarge,	Joseph H. Jennings,	Elisha Brooks,
John Newhouse,	John L. Tonnele,	Pliny Freeman,
Isaac Fryer,	Francis Blanchet,	Charles E. Appleby,
John Fowler,	James W. Randell,	Orsamus Bushnell,
Frederick Hadley,	James E. Brown,	Edward C. West,
John G. Wellstood,	Daniel B. Pierson,	George Peckham,
Chas. C. Cunningham,	Thomas Houston,	Robert Paton,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,	Robert Orr,	Johnston Livingston,
Richard Schell,	Nathan Clark,	James Black,
John H. Fowler,	Peter Poillion, Jr.,	George W. Kerr.
William K. Thorn,	John Maguffie.	

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20–1y

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.	Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.	William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.	Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.	Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.	D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.	Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.	Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Walter W. Concklin, 155 West-st.	Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.	Barrett H. Van Auken, 186 Wash'n.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st.	Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.

Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29–1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Jerome B. Fitzgerald,	John T. Bruce,
Theodore Martine,	Isaac V. Fowler,	Henry Quackenboss,
Phineas T. Barnum,	William Okell,	Andre Froment,
Robert C. Bell,	Nathan'l P. Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
John R. Briggs,	Charles T. Cromwell,	George Gilfilian,
Charles A. Jarvis,	Philip H. Williams,	John C. Smith,
John A. Kennedy,	Solomon Kipp,	Joseph M. Greenwood.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22–6m

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges,	Barnet B. Boerum,	J. Schenck Suydam
John J. Hicks,	George Barnes,	William A. Cobb,
Minor H. Keith,	Henry A. Kent,	J. V. Schoonmaker
John De Bevoise,	John L. Everett,	Edward Neville,
Grahams Polley,	Timothy B. Crawford,	John Moore,
Thomas C. Moore,	E. R. Livermore,	Jared Sparks.
Thomas M. Clark,	Jacob B. Boerum,	James L. Morgan,
Joseph Boughton,	James Affleck,	Elisha B. Morrell,
James S Bearns,	James Moore,	A. J. Allaire,
Ralph Pomroy,	John J. Crane,	Samuel C. Barnes,
Edwards W. Fiske,	Geo. W. Prince,	Jeremiah Johnson,
Phillip S. Crook,	M. Kalbfleisch,	Richard Raynor,
Francis B. Spinola,	W. E. Caldwell,	Rollin Sandford,
Jacob D. Fowler.		

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15–1y

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.

ap1-1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

William C. Pickersgill,		Alexander T. Stewart,
Adam Norrie,	Robert L. Maitland,	Henry L. Routh,
Henry Eyre,	Benjamin B. Sherman,	John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [ap1-1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital $150,000; Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer,	E. H. Howell,	Arthur Leary,
M. X. Harmony,	Henry Morgan,	Dewitt Bloodgood,
Thomas E. Davis,	Richard Lathers,	G. W. Coster,
John Garcia,	William Callender,	James Donaldson,
T. James Glover,	Frederic De Peyster,	S. P. Bell,
C. F. Lindsley,	Peter Morris.	

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18-1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt,	William P. Miller,	William E. Bird,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Stephen Valentine,	Jacob T. Merritt,
Frederick Fawcett,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	Wm. Dennistoun,
Stephen W. Gaines,	Joseph P. Wickham,	Edward Cromwell,
Elisha L. Walton,	Samuel W. Moore,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Oliver H. Shepard,	Roland G. Mitchell,	Theodore Banks,
John K. Woolsey,	Robert M. Field,	Nelson Sherwood,
Edgar T. Ryder,	William Miles,	David Sands,
Isaac Walton,	Henry Rowland,	Wm. Birdsall,
Henry G. Reeve,	Silas Davis,	Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25-1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark. 11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853, $ 33,200			
For losses of the year * 1853, 113,100			
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 85		
		238,255 90	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 12
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds		1,500 00	
Brooklyn " " " "		50,000 00	
Albany " " " "		25,000 00	
Troy " " " "		25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount		816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark		17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest		75,484 03	
Loans on scrip		7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission		9,761 90	
			1,774,005 46
Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,		$1,774,005 46	
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67		
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45		
		1,433,659 12	
			$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company †

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson,	Charles S. Macknet,	Lewis C. Grover,
Thomas B. Segur,	Isaac H. Frothingham,	Henry McFarlan,
John R. Weeks,	Andrew S. Snelling,	Edward A. Strong,
Randall H. Greene,	Joel W. Condit,	Nehemiah Perry

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1-1y

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
C. R BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1-tf

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York.

This Company, possessing an ample Cash Capital, and every facility for continuing and extending their operations upon the most approved and equitable basis, would confidently submit to the public their rates and conditions for POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

Policies may be had either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period, and premiums paid either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

Persons insured in this Company, have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, *at all seasons of the year*, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, and other Foreign risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

Pamphlets and full information may be had on application at the office of the Company

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jacob Reese,	S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,
John R. Suydam,	John L. Buckley,	Curtis Judson,
Henry Beadel,	George Clark,	John W. Mersereau,
Robert Schell,	Benjamin Babcock,	Jacob Aims,
Henry S. Leverich,	R. W. Howes,	Eugene Dutilh,
Joseph Foulke,	Samuel H. Foster,	John Gray,
F. A. Palmer,	Nathan Starr,	Lemuel Bangs,
George W. Riggs,	W. N. McIntire,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Britton,	N. H. Wolfe,	J. W. Kellogg,
F. W. Edmonds,	John Slosson,	Albert Ward.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary. JACOB REESE, President.
S. CAMBRELENG, Counsellor. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.
m25-6m JOHN T. METCALFE, M.D., EDWARD FIELDS, M.D., } Medical Examiners.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 1 Hanover square, corner of Stone street, under Hanover Bank. Cash Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

John N. Wyckoff,	J. H. Drake,	Samuel R. Kelley,
W. H. Goodwin,	J. E. Southworth,	Daniel Chauncey,
Amos Howes,	Danford Knowlton,	S. D. C. VanBokkelen,
D. W. Ingersoll,	George A. Fellows,	Perry G. Gardiner,
T. W. Bayaud,	William S. Corwin,	Sylvester M Beard,
Francis H. Abbot,	Chas. T. Goodwin,	John A. Davenport,
Lewis Roberts,	George M. Lewis,	James D. Sparkman,
Joel Seymour,	Arnold A. Lewis,	E. Darwin Litchfield,
Charles J. Fox,	Gilbert Potter jr.	Thomas H. Cheever,
Edward H. Tracy,	William M. Price,	A. Sidney Baxter,
Philip W. Engs,	Henry Adams,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Peter Balen,	N. E. James,	B. H. Howell,
William Depew,	Charles Pitt,	James Stuart.

ALEXANDER M. MCKEE, Secretary. JOHN N. WYCKOFF, President.
f25-6m JOHN B. MILLER, Surveyor.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Kingsland,	Wm. D. Andrews,	John H. Hallett,
Wm. H. De Groot,	Eben'r Collamore,	J. O. Fowler,
James Morrison,	James Litton,	Daniel Hodgman,
Edw'd I. Jaques,	Thomas McElrath,	Alex. C. Poillon,
Abr'm B. Miller,	James Coggeshall,	Wm. T. Dugan,
Edw'd V. Price,	Wm. H. Simonton,	Geo. W. Farnham,
Wright Gillies,	James N. Crow,	T. B. Coddington,
Stephen W. Smith,	Albert Journeay jr.,	J. G. Merritt,
T. A. Howe,	Addington Reed,	Chas. S. Francis,
M. M. VanBeuren,	J. Edgar,	William Miles,
George J. Byrd	Seely Brown.	J. S. Lounsbery,
William West,	Thomas Keech,	Wm. Westerfield,
Alph. Underhill,	R. A. Tooker,	Thos. E. Cooper,
Benj. W. Benson.		

[f4-1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio*.

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 121 William street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. MCILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Financial Secretary: A. W. HOFFMAN, 102 Chambers street.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio*.

OFFICERS FOR 1853–4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar5–tf

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11-1y

SHERRY & BYRAM'S CLOCKS.—Clocks for churches, courthouses, &c.; Time-pieces for Banks, offices, session and vestry rooms; railroad depots, &c.; Regulators for Astronomical purposes and Jewelers which for accuracy of time-keeping are believed (based upon an experience of many years) to be equal to any made in Europe or America. One of these Turret clocks has lately been put up on the City Hall, New York. Glass Dials for illuminating, and other kinds, made to order. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, manufacturers, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

"At the establishment of Sherry & Byram are made some of the finest clocks in the world."—*Scientific American.* oct1–1y

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations*," "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.

TUTTLE has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below:

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,	Toilet and Jewel cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,	Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,	Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Paper and Pen knives,	Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,	Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

RETICULE DEPARTMENT.

TUTTLE has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute*" *at its last Fair*.

He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less*.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,	Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Buildings, Animals, Railways,	Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Harmonicons, Pianos, Graces,	Garden and House Utensils,
Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.	Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.

Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous "*Rag Doll*," *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

This includes over 500 VARIETIES of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

German Tactics, Anagrams,	Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Magic Ring, Conundrums,	Bible History, Poor Richard,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.	Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind,	National Costumes, &c., &c., &c.

BABY-JUMPER DEPARTMENT.

Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by TUTTLE; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.

N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*

TUTTLE most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.

N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.

N. B.—The famous "AUTOMATON BIRD TREE," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition*."

f11-1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY.

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Buildings and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducements offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete instructions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,

ap29–1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS! Extraordinary Attractions! at the celebrated LARGEST and CHEAPEST CARPET Establishment in the United States, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery, New York, Importer of English, French, and German Carpets.

Buyers will find the largest Stock of Low Price and Medium, to the most elaborate Aubusson, Mosaic, Medallion, and Velvet Carpets ever offered in the world at tremendous low prices.

TEN SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS.

Above ground, no damp Basements or Vaults under the sidewalk to endanger the health of Lady purchasers, each Sales Room is devoted exclusively to one description of Carpets. The Wholesale and Retail Departments of this establishment have been enlarged and an addition of two extensive Sales Rooms, making a wonderful and gorgeous display.

SALES ROOM NO. 1,

Floor Oil Cloths. An enormous Stock of John Hare & Son's celebrated English oil cloths; also, American floor oil cloths of magnificent satin finish, Fresco, marble, Italian, and Scroll Paintings, from 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., to 9s. per yard, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide and 90 long.

SALES ROOM NO. 2,

Ingrain Carpets. Two hundred and fifty pieces of English and American Ingrain Carpetings, all new style, manufactured expressly for this establishment, at unparallelled bargains.

SALES ROOM NO. 3,

Three Ply Carpets. English, Scotch and American Imperial Three Ply Carpeting of our own Importation; gorgeous, splendid new style of pattern.

SALES ROOM NO. 4,

Low Price Ingrain Carpets. Three Hundred pieces of Medium quality Ingrain Carpets, beautiful large and small patterns, manufactured for the City trade, at the incredible low prices of 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. per yard.

SALES ROOM NO. 5.

Rugs and Druggets. English Druggets 4 yards wide; 3000 yards of low priced Druggets, 1 to 3 yards wide, at 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard, also an immense assortment of Mosaic Landscape, Axminster, and Tufted Hearth Rug; also 2000 Tufted Rugs at 16s. to 24s. each.

SALES ROOM NO. 6,

Stair and Hall Carpets. 50,000 yards of striped and figured Hall and Stair Carpets at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 7s. Also, Hemp, Dutch and Manilla Carpets for rooms, halls and stores, cheap.

SALES ROOM NO. 7.

Medallion Carpets, with borders; Mosaic and Axminster of one entire piece, can be fitted to any sized room at from $350 to $4000.

Royal Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels, from the celebrated Factories of John Crossly & Sons, and Messrs. Henderson & Co., and others, England, all of our own importation, some of which are exclusively our own styles, and cannot be found at any other establishment.

SALES ROOM NO. 8,

Aubusson Carpets. They elicit the warmest commendations of every beholder, excel in beauty and durability, are sold at moderate prices, and introduced in the market at this establishment.

SALES ROOM NO. 9,

Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels three ply and twilled Venitian Stair Carpeting, remarkably cheap.

SALES ROOM NO. 10,

Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets. Gold, Plain, White, Buff, and Scroll Window Shades, at 6s., 12s., 20s., 40s., to $10 per pair; Table and Piano Covers, Silver and Brass Stair Rods, Parlor Door Mats, Chair Matting; also, 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. White and Check Canton Matting, &c., &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

N. B. Buyers, citizens, strangers, retail dealers, and merchants from abroad, will find it to their advantage to examine this enormous stock, at tremendous bargains.

One of the most experienced upholsterers is engaged to cut and lay carpets, oil cloths, and hang window shades, &c. ja28–6m

ORDERS addressed to JOHN McCOMB, Painter, sent to his store, No. 95 Orange street, Brooklyn, L. I., or to his residence, No. 95 Concord street, will be promptly attended to. m.8-6m

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. **421** BROOME STREET, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

je24–1y LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and Dealers in Pianos, wholesale and retail, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of purchasers everywhere, to their extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, now ready and open for exhibition at their spacious warerooms, 321 Broadway, first building above the Hospital. Purchasers will here find one of the largest and most select stocks of Pianos in the United States, new and secondhand, and at prices to suit the times. Our motto is "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." New and Secondhand Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing; also payable by instalments to suit customers. Secondhand Pianos at $25, $40, $60, $75, $100, $125, $140, and $160 each.

Also HALL'S PATENT "CELESTIAL" PIANOS; manufactured by us exclusively; the most gigantic improvement of the age in Piano Fortes, and so pronounced upon by the greatest Pianists and musical artists in the country. [je3–3m] ELY & MUNGER, 321 Broadway.

NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT. COOK & BROTHER have just opened, at 843 Broadway, an extensive assortment of Music and Pianos.

Sole agents for Haines, Brother, & Cummings' superior Piano Fortes. Hallet & Davis' Pianos, with Æolian attachment. New and old Pianos to let. Music bound. Teachers and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. my27tf

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27–1y

PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument, that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.

my20–1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6½, and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to call attention to our 'GRAND DIAGONAL' Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,

my13–1y 441 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. ap1-1y

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25-1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
R. GLENN & CO.

Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.
☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28–1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28–1y

T. H. CHAMBERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28–1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Motherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.

feb18 1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the numerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6¾ to 7¼ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
Feb 4–6m 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices. A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage.

J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11-1y

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:

A second-hand English organ with two sets of keys, and one and a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.

Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rose wood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.

Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.

For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory. m4–1y

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 18 years.

N. B—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4–1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4–1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired,—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular.

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co. N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK, Troy, N. Y.
G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26-1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! For *Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.*, made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers; at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose *patterns*, and *process of manufacture* so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for *volume of sound and quality of tone*. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to *Bell Casting*—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (*A Silver Medal*) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of bells or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their *Hangings*, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast-Iron Yoke with moveable arms and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal, or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS.

m4–1y *West Troy, Albany County, New-York.*

FURNITURE.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25-1y

CHURCH AND PARLOR FURNITURE.—J. DIXON, Fashionable Cabinet Maker and Upholster, No. 808 Broadway, second store above Grace church, would invite the attention of his old customers and persons about furnishing their houses, to examine his large assortment of the latest and newest patterns of Furniture, Parlor Setts in Rosewood, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Etegeres plate Glass, rich Centre Tables, and Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery of every description. [s24–1y] J. DIXON, 808 Broadway, opposite 11th st.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1–1y] LUCIUS HART.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogany, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,
f18-1y opposite the Prescott House.

IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6–6m

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*

STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by

feb4–1y FAIRBANKS & CO, No 89 Water-street, N. Y.

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston. Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of PURE WARM AIR, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.

N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.

BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the examination of those who require a first class wood furnace.

DR CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.

CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.

EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.

A complete assortment of IRON, BRONZED, PLATED and ENAMELED REGISTERS, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the METROPOLITAN COOKING RANGE, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood.

Agents in New York for the sale of THE PENRHYN AND MIRROR MARBLE MANTELS.

References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3–6m

THE GOLD MEDAL FURNACE.—CULVER'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, and VENTILATORS, manufactured extensively, and sold wholesale and retail by CULVER, SIMONDS & Co., 52 Cliff street, near Beekman, New York.

This Furnace is a very superior article, combining economy, utility, durability, beauty, and convenience. It was invented in 1845, took the Silver Medal, the highest prize, in 1846, at the Fair of the American Institute, and since the great World's Fair, has taken the highest premium, a Gold Medal, awarded by the same American Institute, for the best Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnace, over all competitors, in 1852. Also, the most approved styles of scroll Registers and Ventilators, a great variety of sizes, round square, plain, ornamental, japanned, enamelled, marbleized, and bronzed, with Fire-place, Gothic and Pedestal styles, Cast Iron Chimney Tops, Smoke and Water Pipes, Sinks, &c. Warming and Ventilating Apparatus supplied at short notice, and plans, drawings, and directions for setting, furnished when required. ap1–1y

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.

We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power, and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.

Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.

CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.

Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.

In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.

We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY.
Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18–1y

THE WORLD ABROAD.

England.—By the *Canada* and *Atlantic* we have *eleven* days' later news from Europe and the seat of war. The intelligence contains several matters of interest. The Government have, contrary to the Palmerston interest, appointed the Duke of NEWCASTLE as Minister of War.——Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been provided for in the Presidency of the Council, still retaining his leadership in the House of Commons if re-elected.——Sir GEORGE GREY has been introduced to the the Colonial Secretaryship.——Mr. URQUHART will contest the representation of London with Lord JOHN, but without much prospect of success.——The Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was opened formally by the QUEEN in person, on the 10th inst., in the presence of 40,000 spectators.——The King of Portugal and Duke of OPORTO, who are at present guests at the British Court, were of the Royal party, together with the Cabinet, and officers of State, &c.——KOSSUTH has been giving to the populace in Nottingham market place, his sentiments with regard to the objects to be obtained by the present war and the method of conducting it. Much enthusiasm was displayed for Hungary and Poland, and an equal amount of dislike shown for Austria and Russia.——The papers are full of the details of a most unnatural and revolting murder of six children by their mother, who also attempted to take her own life. The name of the wretched family is BROUGH, residing at West Esher.

France.—From France we have the news of renewed embarkation of troops and military stores for the East. A fifth division of the army is being organized under the command of General VAILLANT.

Admiral BEAUDIN, A. VIVIEN, Ex-Minister of Justice and Public works, and M. MAUGUIN, of the Revolution of 1830, are dead.

Greece.—The Army of Occupation is under the command of General MAYEAU. The army consists of the 28th French regiment of the line, 23d French Light Infantry, a battallion of French marines, a regiment of English marines, and detachments of Artillery and Engineers.——The insurgents are stated to have gained a victory in Thessaly, which cost the Turks 700 men, besides prisoners and five guns.——Peace seems to have been restored and the Porte refrains from all further forcible measures.

Russia and Turkey.—The only war news we have is concerned chiefly with the siege of Silistria which holds out with a most determined resistance.

During the night of May 29, the Russians made three attempts to storm, but were repulsed with fearful loss, leaving 1,500 dead beneath the ramparts. The Turks also made a sortie, and effected a dreadful massacre of the Russians, 4,500 being reported as the number of their wounded and slain.

On the 8th they are reported to have made another sally, destroying the approaches of the besiegers and filling up the mines before the place. All this has visibly depressed the confidence of the Russians, and they will scarcely make good their loss before the relieving army arrives.

The head quarters of the allied army was at Varna, and it was calculated that by the 7th of June the Anglo-French force would be at Shumla ; thence to Silistria being three days march, consequently, by the 10th, or say the 15th of June, they would be in the face of the enemy, when a battle must ensue.

There had been considerable fighting elsewhere. From the Baltic and the Black Sea, we have no accounts of any importance. Captain GIFFARD of the captured British steam frigate *Tiger* has died of his wounds, and was honourably buried by the Russians. The other prisoners are treated with great kindness and attention. Prince NAPOLEON is likely to be recalled by the Emperor, who is dissatisfied with his imprudences at Constantinople.

China.—Nothing very definite as to the progress of the insurgents is known, but the impression prevails that they are steadily advancing towards Pekin, which it is thought must soon fall into their hands. At Shanghai there has been an encounter between the Imperialists and a volunteer corps of foreign residents, American and English. It appears that the European and American residents being continually insulted and robbed by the Imperialists who were besieging the city, formed a corps of 300 volunteers, with four pieces of cannon, and accompanied the insurgent garrison in making a sortie. After a lively combat the Imperialists were defeated, and fled, leaving the victors possession of their camp, artillery and an immense booty. One of the volunteers was killed and several severely wounded.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. WM. T. WEBBE, late Local Secretary of the Domestic Committee, having undertaken the rectorship of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vermont, requests that letters and papers for him be directed accordingly.

The Rev. C. E. SWOPE, having resigned the charge of Grace church, Chicago, and having accepted a call to the rectorship of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, Md., desires all letters and papers for him to be sent accordingly.

The Rev. JOHN V. VAN INGEN, D. D., has resigned the rectorship of Grace church, Rochester, W. N. Y., and removed to Minnesota, to take charge of Christ church, St. Paul, the chief town of that large and interesting territory. This is an important change, and while we regret the loss to the East of such a man as Dr. VAN INGEN, we congratulate the West on its valuable gain.

The Rev. J. W. MCCULLOUGH, D.D., has resigned the rectorship of St. Luke's church, Jackson, Tenn , and the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric, in West Tennessee College ; and accepted a Professorship in the Nashville University, which, under a new organisation, is to go into operation on the 2d of October.

The Rev. HENRY SANSOM sailed by the *Arabia* on Wednesday the 28th inst., on a short visit to Europe, and requests that his letters and papers may be sent, during his absence, to his former address, Canton, Madison county, Miss.

MARRIED,

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, by the Rev. Samuel Cook, of St. Bartholomew's church, N. Y., EDGAR LOGAN to CHARLOTTE B. BROWN, both of the former place.

In Trinity church, Washington city, June 16th, by the Rev. J. W. Shackelford, rector of St. Mary's, Brooklyn, the Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, rector of St. John's, Hartford, to FANNY, daughter of Dr. HARVEY LINDSLY.

On Wednesday, June 28th, at Trinity church, by the Rev. Mr. Rees, WM. NEELY THOMPSON of San Francisco, to Mrs. MARY AMELIA MINES of this city.

DIED,

In this city, on the 10th of June, WILLIAM, son of WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, Esq., in the 10th year of his age.

AT A MEETING of the Vestry of the church of the Annunciation, held at the house of the rector, June 19th, 1854, on occasion of the decease of their late Senior Warden, ROBERT D. WEEKS, the following record was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

In April, A.D. 1838, within a month after the formation of our parish, ROBERT D. WEEKS was chosen a Vestryman. In every effort that has been made to promote the prosperity of the parish, or the comfort of the rector, Mr. WEEKS was always prominent. To his noble generosity, his untiring zeal, his cheerful and unremitted labours, the church of the Annunciation is very largely indebted, under the good providence of God, for the erection of its new edifice, the extinction of its debt, and its present flourishing condition.

After having served as Vestryman for fourteen years Mr. WEEKS was chosen a Warden, and by the death of the lamented Chief-Justice JONES, in 1853, became the Senior Warden of the church. During his connexion with the Vestry, Mr. WEEKS manifested a soundness of judgment, a benevolence of heart, a cheerfulness of temper, and a universal rectitude of opinion and feeling, which rendered his services invaluable, and endeared him inexpressibly to all his associates.

Soon after his connection with our parish, Mr. WEEKS was baptized, confirmed, and admitted to the Holy Communion. In his Christian life and character, it is impossible not to accord to him the admiration which he never sought. His unobtrusive piety, his candour and integrity, his compassion for the afflicted, and, above all, his abounding and overflowing charity, proved him to be a Christian indeed.

Bowing submissively to Divine Providence, but desirous also to express their profound grief at the removal of their late brother from the scenes of his earthly labours, and their sincere gratitude for his many benefactions to the church, and the comfort and encouragement of his truly Christian example ; the Vestry hereby resolve, that they will severally wear black crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, in token of our unfeigned sorrow at their heavy and irreparable loss.

It is ordered, also, that copies of these proceedings be sent to *The Churchman* and the *Church Journal*, for publication.

SAMUEL SEABURY, Rector

BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD, Warden.

WM. H. WISNER, FLOYD SMITH, F. A. GUION,
C. L. NORTON, WM. P. LEE, GEO. PLATT,
S. P. NASH, Vestrymen.

NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. DR. HOOKER (having kindly consented to act as our agent in Philadelphia) will receive subscriptions and transact any business connected with *The Churchman*. Our subscribers in that city are informed that missing numbers may be obtained each week at his Church publication office. tf

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright will hold confirmation (D. V.) in the Church of the Good Shepherd, 68 East Broadway, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 2. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Prize Essay.—A premium of FIFTY DOLLARS is hereby offered by THE P. E. BROTHERHOOD IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK for the best Tract on the subject of "Church Brotherhoods." The tract not to exceed sixteen pages duodecimo, and to be forwarded (post-paid), on or before the 27th of September next, to Mr. F. W. Welchman, New York.

It is requested that each manuscript be accompanied with a sealed envelope, having within the name of its writer, and on the outside the signature attached to the manuscript.

The right is reserved to withhold the prize if none of the tracts offered should be deemed of sufficient merit, in which case none of the envelopes will be opened.

REV. SAMUEL BUEL, REV. JAMES MULCHAHEY,
HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., BAILEY J. HATHAWAY,
F. W. WELCHMAN, *Committee.*

June 26, 1854.

Church papers will confer a favour by inserting the above.

Christ Protestant Episcopal church in Eighteenth street, next west of Fifth avenue, will be CONSECRATED by Bishop Wainwright, on Friday, 30th June inst., at half past ten o'clock A. M.

The procession will move from the basement chapel punctually at the above hour. CHARLES H. HALSEY, rector of Christ church.

J. G. AMBLER, G. W. FARNHAM,
JAS. LITTON, WM. HEGEMAN,
Committee of Vestry.

WM. HEGEMAN, Clerk of the Vestry.

N. B.—The Pew Committee will be at the church, from 11 to 1 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Saturday, July 1st, for the purpose of disposing of and renting pews.

Calvary Free Chapel, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth Avenue, for the benefit of Members of the United Church of England and Ireland. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. TOWELL, Minister.

Queens County Clerical Convocation.—The regular meeting will be held in St. James' church, Newtown, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of July. W. H. MOORE, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, for the Ojibwa Mission, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following offerings :
$5 from N. A. N., for the Indian Mission.
Ojibwa Mission House, Minnesota,
Jun 15, 1854.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Nashotah Mission, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $5 from J. H. H. Sandford, Niles, Mich.; $2, "a mite from a widow and her children," mailed P——, N. Y.
AZEL D. COLE, President of Nashotah Mission.
Delafield, Wisconsin, June 20, 1854.

St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes.—The following subscriptions to the Building Fund are gratefully acknowledged.
J. A. Underwood, $100; S. Cambreleng, $50; Mrs. J. A. Vail, C. A. Avery, S. Cantrell, J. Sturges, R. C. Olyphant, D. Hadden & Son, J. Gihon, each $25; C. P. Kirkland, $10; W. G. Lambert, J. A. Perry, C. J., W. S. Campbell, Dorsett & Loveridge, each $5.
Subscriptions may be sent to Augustin Averill, the Treasurer of the Fund, 47 South street ; Messrs. Stanford & Swords ; Mr. Robert Leeder, the deaf-mute collector; or the undersigned, Minister of the parish
THOMAS GALLAUDET, 22 Third street.

New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:
Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, Rev. W. W. Olssen, $30; St. Peters, N. Y., Rev. A. B Beach, $30; St. Mary's, Brooklyn, Rev. J. W. Shackelford, $8 25; St. James, North Salem, Rev. J. W. Moore $4 04; St. Luke's, Somers, Rev. J. W. Moore, $2 96.
Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by
THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,
55 Thirteenth street.

Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:
Miss D. Ritter, to constitute herself and brother Washington Ritter, D.D., life members, $20; St. Luke's, Somers, Rev. J. W. Moore, $2 14; St. James, North Salem, Rev. J. W. Moore, $1 86
Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by
THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,
55 Thirteenth street.

Church Charity Foundation.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of $15 by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Creighton, and offering of a sick woman for the Hospital on the Church Charity Foundation.
This institution, though only in its infancy, at this time numbers among its inmates twelve orphans, and twelve sick and aged women, who find within its walls a Christian home. The work of the Society has rapidly grown upon its hands, and offerings are solicited from all who would administer to the sick and needy.
W. B. DOUGLAS, Treasurer.

CLERGY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

Onderdonk, D.D., Right Rev. Benjamin T., 106 Franklin street.
Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Rt. Rev. Jonathan M., 44 West 23d street.
Anthon, D.D., Rev. Henry, 2d Avenue, corner of Tenth street.
Barton, Rev. J. Graeff, 48 East Twenty-fourth street.
Beach, Rev. Alfred B., Rectory of St. Peter's church, West 20th-st.
Bedell, M D., Rev. George, 23 Sidney Place, Brooklyn.
Bedell, Rev. Gregory T., corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue.
Berrian, D.D., Rev. William, 50 Varick street.
Chauncey, Rev. Peter S., 12 West Thirty-second street.
Clapp, Rev. Caleb, Sixth street, three doors east of Avenue C.
Cook, Rev. Edwin R. T., 104 Twelfth street.
Cook, Rev. Thomas, 276 Houston street.
Cooke, Rev. Samuel, 60 Eleventh street.
Cox, Rev. Richard, 36 East Thirty-fifth street.
Cruse, D.D., Rev. Christian F., General Theological Seminary.
Dickson, Rev. Robert George, 327 East Twelfth street.
Draper, Rev. George B., 127 McDougal street.
Duffie, Rev. Cornelius R., 151 Lexington avenue.
Eaton, Rev. Theodore A., 55 Morton street.
Eigenbrodt, Rev. William E., 53 Amity street.
Elmendorf, Rev. John J., 109 West 36th-street.
Evans, Rev. Benjamin, 172 Broome street.
Fitch, Rev. Augustus.
Frost, Rev. William J., 239 Fourth avenue.
Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas, 22 Third street.
Geer, Rev. George J., 229 West Twenty-seventh st., near 9th avenue.
Hackley, D.D., Rev. Charles W., 3 College Green.
Haight, D.D., Rev. Benj. I., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Halsey, Rev. Charles H., 9 East Eighteenth street.
Hart, Rev. A. Bloomer, 55 Morton street.
Harwood, Rev. Edwin, 44 West Twenty-ninth street.
Hawks, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Francis L., East 21st-st., cor. 4th avenue.
Henry, D.D., Rev. Caleb S., 20 John street.
Higbee, D.D., Rev. Edward Y., 108 Bleecker street.
Hobart, Rev. John H., 10 Hubert street.
Hopkins, Rev. John H. Jr., 637 Broadway, office of *Church Journal*, and 306 Fourth street.
Houghton, Rev. George H., 9 East Twenty-ninth street.
Howland, Rev. Robert S., Astoria.
Hoyt, Rev. Ralph, 2 Little Water street, Five Points.
Hudson, Rev. Henry Norman, 170 Bleecker street.
Irving, Rev. Pierre P., For. Com. Rooms, Bible House, Astor Place.
Jelliff, Rev. Hiram, 144 East Twenty-fifth street, near 2d avenue.
Johnson, D.D. Rev. Samuel R., General Theological Seminary.
Jones, Rev. Lot, 77 Second avenue.
Lamson, Rev. William O., 161 West 22d street.
Lawrence, Rev. Francis E., 198 West Twentieth street.
Leonard, Rev. Alexander S., 7 Hubert street.
Little, Rev. Charles S., 86 East Seventeenth street.
Ludlum, Rev. William S., 299 Greenwich street.
Mahan, B.D., Rev. Milo, 240 West Twentieth street.
McVickar, D.D., Rev. John, 8 College Green.
Millett, Rev. James, 308 Broome street.
Morris, LL.D., Rev. William, 76 Varick street.
Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. William A., cor. Sixth avenue and 20th-st.
Neide, Rev. George L., rectory of St. Marys church, Manhattanville.
Neville, D.D., Rev. Edmund, corner of Thirteenth st. and 7th avenue.
Nichols, Rev. George W., 176 Second avenue.
Nichols, Rev. Samuel, 176 Second avenue.
Parker, Rev. Benjamin C. C., 114 East Broadway.
Peters, Rev. Thomas McC., 6mile-stone, Bloomingdale Road.
Pound, Rev. Jesse, 83 Christopher street.
Price, D.D., Rev. Joseph H., 62 Second avenue.
Richmond, Rev. William, Bloomingdale.
Seabury, D.D., Rev. Samuel, 125 West Thirteenth street.
Sleight, Rev. George N., 42 Tenth-avenue, near 14th-street.
Spencer, D.D., Rev. Jesse A., 26 East Twenty-fourth street.
Sterling, Rev. J. C., 23 Greenwich avenue.
Taylor, Rev. Fitch W., U.S.N., 118 Fifth avenue.
Taylor, D.D., Rev. Thomas House, next to Grace church.
Towell, Rev. Thomas, 48 East Twenty-fourth street,
Tracey, Rev. James C., Eighth-avenue, first house south of 49th-st.
Travis, Rev. Robert Jr., 106 Hammond street.
Turner, D.D., Rev. Samuel H., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Tuttle, Rev. Isaac H., rectory of St. Lukes church, 477 Hudson street.
Tyng, D.D., Rev. Stephen H., 83 East Sixteenth street.
Van Kleeck, D.D., Rev. Robert B., 17 Bible House, and 234 West Twentieth street.
Verren, Rev. Antoine, 99 Franklin street.
Walton, D.D., Rev. William, 39 West Twenty-second street.
Ward, Rev. Henry D., 38 West Twenty-third street.
Weaver, Rev. Joshua, 57 West Seventeenth-street.
Weston, Rev. Sullivan H., 45 Murray street.
Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Bird, 206 West Twentieth street.

BROOKLYN.

Allen, Rev. Nathaniel G., 80 Woodhull street.
Canfield, Rev. Eli H., 4 Strong place.
Cutler, D.D., Rev. Benjamin C., 1 Sands street.
Diller, Rev. Jacob W., Ryerson street, near Fulton avenue.
Drowne, Rev. T. Stafford, 56 Montague Place.
Guion, Rev. Thomas T., 59 Willoughby-street.
Johnson, Rev. Daniel V. M., 22 Joralemon street.
Johnson, Rev. Evan M., corner of Pearl and Johnson streets.
Labagh, Rev. Isaac P., Summit street, between Hicks and Henry sts.
Lewis, D.D., Rev. William H., next to Church of Holy Trinity.
Peck, Rev. Francis, 147 Duffield street, near Fulton avenue.
Platt, Rev. G. L., 98 Carlton avenue.
Remington, Rev. E. Franklin, Verandah Place, third from Clinton-st.
Sanford, Rev. David P.
Schroeder, D.D., Rev. John F., } 493 Atlantic street.
Schroeder, Rev. John F. Jun., }
Seymour, Rev. W. Wood, 93 Columbia street.
Shackelford, Rev. John W., Kent avenue, above Myrtle.
Stearns, Rev. John, Hoyt, corner Bergen.
Vinton, D.D., Rev. Francis, corner of Garden and Joralemon streets.
Walker, Rev. Robert J., 50 Adelphi street.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

Davis, Rev. Samuel C., 124 South Eighth street.
Guion, Rev. Alvah, 240 South First street.
Haskins, Rev. Samuel M., 1 St. Marks Place.
Reynolds, Rev. Charles, 85 South Ninth street.
Roberts, Rev. Henry F., 72 Union, head of South Second street.
Sayres, Rev. Samuel W., 99 South Fourth street.

NEW JERSEY

Bowden, Rev. James J., Jersey City.
Bruce, Rev. Vandervoort, Park Place, Hoboken
Camp, D.D., Rev. Norman W., 26 Irving Place, Garden st., Hoboken.
Gries, Rev. William R., Bergen.
Hanson, Rev. John H., 21 Irving Place, Garden street, Hoboken.
Harriman, Rev. Orlando Jr., Monmouth street, Jersey City.
Macurdy, Rev. David H., Van Vorst, Jersey City.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be given at this office of changes proper to be made in the List of Clergy, on or before the *Thursday* in the *week preceding* the *first Saturday in each month.*

Advertisements.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR of D. DEVLIN & CO., from their new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren street.
We beg to inform you that we have moved into our new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren street, and we are now opening large and varied assortments of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, both for men's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our city trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this city and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.
At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our city, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing :
First.—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear, in the way of Readymade Clothing and Furnishing Goods, both for city and country trade. Also, to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.
Second.—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us so much care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.
Third.—It is our determination as it is our true interest to make our prices so uniform and so low as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.
And lastly, we confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great metropolis of the Union as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.
In brief we hope by the extensiveness of our trade to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization ; and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford them ; and the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command. Very respectfully,
je10-4t D. DEVLIN & CO.
P. S Families and institutions will please notice that we have made extensive arrangements for the production of BOYS' CLOTHING.

LEBANON SPRINGS.—COLUMBIA HALL.—This establishment will be opened on the 1st of May next. Clergymen's families and others wishing accommodations in the Hotel, or detached Cottages, can be accommodated on favourable terms. A German Band, and every other thing necessary to make it an agreeable Summer residence, will be provided by its Proprietor,
ap8-3m HENRY HULL.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Manufactory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a GENERAL assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, REFRIGERATORS, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and PORTABLE HEATERS for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods.
mar18-1y R. E. PETERSON, W. T. PETERSON } 144 Bowery, N. Y.

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale o Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.
All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in case of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,
ap22-6m 93 Maiden Lane

MANGLING.—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND Private Families.—DUNCAN & WEST'S Improved Mangles.—These Mangles are labor-saving machines, as they entirely supersede the use of ironing, smoothing table linen, sheets, &c., with great rapidity and beauty, without fuel. A person with one of these machines may do as much work as six persons with smoothing-irons. They can be seen in operation at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, and the Metropolitan, and at other principal hotels in the city. References given as to their utility and use. Price from $20 to $90. They can be worked by steam-power. DUNCAN & WEST, 51 Beekman street,
m18-6m and No. 4 Liberty Place.

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX Jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

NEW PAPER HANGINGS, & Interior Decorations.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, New York, have added to their Wholesale Business,
A Retail Department,
And are constantly receiving all the new varieties of WALL and PAPER DECORATIONS, from the most eminent manufacturers of Europe, which, with the best styles of American production, they will be pleased to exhibit to any and all who may call upon them, either with a view of purchasing, or to see the perfection this branch of manufacture has obtained. Private Residences, Hotels, Public Buildings, Churches, Banking Houses, Stores, and Offices, in any part of the country, appropriately PAPERED, or DECORATED IN FRESCO, MARBLE, or WOODS, in a superior manner, by the best workmen in the trade, at reasonable prices, and the work warranted. m25-6m

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'ORSAY'S WATERPROOF FRESCO. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.
This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have something durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.
The following is one among a great number of certificates :
"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.
"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.
F. V. MORRELL, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. BURR, 129 South Ninth street.
WILLIAM FERRIS, 373 Grand street.
SAMUEL GROVES, 12 South Ninth street.
"I concur in the above.—ELBERT S. PORTER, Pastor of the church."
All orders addressed to Mr. D'ORSAY, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.
The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19-1y

ECONOMY IN THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—Kidder's Patent Regulator.—We some time since noticed an invention by Dr. WALTER KIDDER, called the "Regulator," and intended to prevent the wasteful and expensive consumption of gas. It is a truly useful contrivance, as we have found by experience. A few facts will render this quite apparent. The consumption of gas for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1854, and for the same quarter in 1853, in this office, may be thus stated :
Meter No. 1.
1853 ....125,000 feet.
1854............105,400 feet.
Decrease 19,600 feet.
The result, it will be seen, is calculated to convince the most skeptical. In the meter that has been regulated, the consumption has been reduced about 19,600 feet, or 10 per cent.; while the unregulated meters have increased their consumption from 17 to 25 per cent. respectively. The following are the results in the office of a neighbor, for the quarter ending Jan. 1 :
Meter No. 1.
1853............108 400 feet.
1854............ 90,600 feet.
Decrease 17,800 feet.
And so, indeed, with reference to many other experiments. The citizens of Philadelphia who are making use of gas, either in their private dwellings or their manufactories, cannot too speedily avail themselves of the advantages of Dr. Kidder's Regulator. It is, we repeat, a truly valuable contrivance.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*
Call at No. 262 Broadway, at the office of the New York Gas Regulator Company, and see the operation of the machine. feb4-8m

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.
Dr. FITZMAURICE holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18-1y

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM FOR CARD ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—F. A LONG, Card Engraver and Embosser, 86 Nassau (two doors from Fulton) street, New York, has received from the Judges at the CRYSTAL PALACE, their *certificate* for his specimens of card engraving and embossing, as being the most beautiful exhibited at the late "American Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations." He has also recently enlarged and refitted his store, and his business arrangements and facilities are of such a character as enable him to fill promptly, and at the most reasonable prices, all orders for card engraving and embossing—WEDDING, INVITATION, VISITING, and BUSINESS CARDS of the latest and most elegant styles, and advertising, plain, and ornamental envelopes. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted. ap29-6m

WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, 456 and 458 Pearl street, (four doors from Chatham street,) New York. Having recently completed extensive additions to my former salesroom, I am now prepared to offer to the public, one of the largest and most elegant assortments of Gold Bordered and Transparent Window Shades of every variety, ever before in this market. Also *French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders* ; and from facilities in manufacturing all kinds of Upholstery goods, together with frequent arrivals of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., imported for the trade, will supply them to furnishing houses at wholesale prices.
The public are invited to call and examine, and satisfy themselves, before purchasing. ap1-6m

LAVERY'S ONE PRICE LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our present assortment of Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Dress Trimmings, &c., and flatter ourselves that our efforts to please will be fully appreciated, upon an examination of our stock, which we think will be sufficient inducement to further visits; our motto being Small profits and Speedy returns.
R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand street,
ap22-3m (A few doors east of the Bowery.)

FRANK WILLS, ARCHITECT, Member of the London and New York Ecclesiological Societies, Architect of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, New Brunswick, author of Ancient English Ecclesiastical Architecture, adapted to the wants, &c , &c., has removed to 637 Broadway, N. Y., the building occupied by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, the P. E. Sunday School Union, &c.
Mr. Wills has a vacancy for a pupil ; he should be well educated, and have some knowledge of drawing. je16-3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN FRENCH MANTILLAS.—GEO. BRODIE, 51 Canal street, is now receiving in store his first shipment of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTLES for the Summer season, which, from the heavy reduction made on the raw material since he made his Spring purchases, he will be able to sell at from 20 to 30 per cent. under the rates lately current. This lot comprises the very latest novelties in style and shapes, and includes a handsome assortment of EMBROIDERIES, SILK APPLIQUE and CHANTILLY LACE mantles at from $6 upwards. GEO. BRODIE,
my20-3m 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard streets, N. Y.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! LACES & EMBROIDERIES.—F. A. GUNN & CO., 104 Canal street, corner of Wooster, N. Y., would take this manner of notifying the Ladies that they have on hand a select assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of Lace and Muslin CHEMIZETTES, HABITS, SLEEVES, COLLARS, CAPS, Linen Cambric and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, MITTS, VEILS, Infants' WAISTS, and ROBES, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS MOURNING GOODS, FANS, FANCY GOODS, English THREAD, VALENCIENNES, and a variety of other LACES, HOSIERY, Embroidered, Corded, and Patent SKIRTS, Dress TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at small profits. (Only one Price.)
FRED'K A. GUNN. [sept17-1y] JAMES R. QUIN.

NEW HAT COMPANY.—With the departure of vile March, every one is disposed to take off his old hat and make a low bow, and to procure a new one to touch genteelly to the budding spring time—blushing April. We wot of a place where the very article can be procured—the identical idea for spring and summer wear. It is called the Rocky Mountain Drab Beaver, and is procurable at the New Hat Company's stores, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau street. Look at! and take a hat. tf

WHITE, THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15-1y

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS!—RAFFERTY & LEASK, THE CHATHAM STREET HATTERS, desire to call attention to their SPRING style, which is just issued, while they acknowledge no superior in the Art of Hatting, guaranteeing to sell as good a hat for the money as any other house in the United States. They, in addition, present every customer with his LIKENESS, FREE OF CHARGE, neatly inserted in the lining of his hat. They are the only hatters that can do this. Their stores are No. 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, New York. ap8-6m

NEW STYLE SPRING RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks, Lawns, dress-trimming Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, &c.—The undersigned has opened a very extensive ware-room, exclusively for the wholesale trade, adjoining his retail store, with a handsome stock of new Goods, at very low prices, and invites the jobbing trade to favor him with an early call. [ap9-tf] M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 290 Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of READY-MADE GARMENTS, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. je3-1y

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our STOCK OF CLOTHING, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
m11-1y BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

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He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders. NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

SPRUCE STREET FIRE!!! Another Triumph of RICH'S Salamander! The following Certificate needs no comment—it speaks volumes for the Salamander Safes made under WILDER'S and RICH'S Patents :
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Publisher of Magazine of Art, &c.
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STEARNS & MARVIN, (successors to Rich & Co.) No. 146 Water street, New York; the only manufacturers of Salamander safes, combining Rich's and Wilder's Patents. je24-3m

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An extra large stock of the most fashionable Spring and Summer clothing of every description, selling at prices that defy all competition. Having enlarged our store, and manufactured double our former quantity of goods, we feel confident of suiting all customers, and "we wont be beat in selling cheap." The most skilful cutters are employed, and we have a separate apartment especially for those wishing their garments made to order, in which are constantly kept a large assortment of the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.
my13-3m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of ACCOUNT Books of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices* ; an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of most every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in the most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
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m11-1y 76 Water street, fronting Old Slip, New York.

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Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20-1y

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Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, the necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d " " wrist.
3d " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan.*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
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JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29-1y

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